

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 62. {
WHOLE NUMBER 312.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
{ SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, No. 39 Park Row.

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vanquished that the war should be ended, as it has become too one-sided to be anything better than waste and slaughter. It is as in a game of chess or draughts, where not every piece needs to be taken from the board before the player yields. The better player he is, the more quickly he sees the necessary end of the game, and he wastes nothing in waiting for the checkmate or corner that must come after a given number of moves, but surrenders at once.

LOPEZ is brave; that he proved long ago—he ought to have proved his possession of other qualities which belong to a high civilization as connected with the art of war. The fall of Humaita was, if you please, his Vicksburg or Gettysburg; the fall of Villette and Angostura his Five Forks and Petersburg; the taking of Asuncion his capture of Richmond. Need he have hesitated to push the Confederate parallel one step further, and had his Appomattox? It is true that he was less hotly pursued, and the protecting mountains were nearer at hand than LEE found them. But the real difference was that the Confederates understood when their cause was lost, while LOPEZ, as the phrase is, "does not know when he is beaten." The Paraguayans have long been ignorant, superstitious, blindly devoted to their chief and cause, and he has profited by these traits to lead them to useless slaughter and to useless suffering in a hopeless cause. Had Paraguay been more civilized and enlightened, LOPEZ could not so impose upon its people; and he would be deserted by all his followers, as DAVIS was in the South.

Indeed, the contrast, we repeat, was well illustrated in the fates of Presidents DAVIS and LOPEZ, after their flights from their respective capitals. Both their armies had been whipped, and the de-throned chieftains took to flight, followed by a mere bodyguard of less than a thousand men. The marked difference is that the guard of LOPEZ followed his fortunes to the end, and became the nucleus of his new army, while that of DAVIS straggled off by companies, squads, and single men, on one pretence and another, and soon left him with only a few ladies of his own family and a friend or two in his train. Nor did any personally disagreeable traits in DAVIS cause this difference. Though not a man of the least genius, he probably had as much talent as LOPEZ: he was less tyrannical, less whimsical, less given to favoritism, less obstinate, less wrongheaded. But the truth is, that the South saw that his was a "lost cause," and left it unceremoniously and at once.

When the Confederacy successively surrendered its four great armies—LEE'S, JOHNSTON'S, TAYLOR'S, KIRBY SMITH'S—and the many auxiliary and irregular forces connected with them, it did so upon no instant necessity, but because it was nearly pushed to the wall, and it was surrender or banishment, loss of property, and much suffering. Many of the English people, who had been utterly deceived in the character of the Confederate cause, regarding it as one like Poland's, for example, took for granted that, with a hundred thousand men in arms or on furlough, and a great, broad country to operate in, with the whole trans-Mississippi region in Confederate control, the South would go on with the struggle, and suffer more for it than the North had been suffering for the cause of the Union. They had also been deluded by the Confederate talk of "dying in the last ditch" (a collection of all that rhetoric would be amusing now!) as ours, when there is not a doubt left to victor or

and one of the English papers planned out the "Texas campaign!"

They forgot that we in America are not half-civilized Paraguayans. As the terms our Government gave the insurgents in 1865 were magnanimous, so they were promptly accepted. When Sebastopol was taken, the Crimean war was ended, though Russia was still powerful; so it was with Austria when Sadowa had been; so it was with the South when Richmond was taken and LEE's army defeated. Civilization demanded as much; and the South felt that there was nothing in its cause worth a useless, wholesale slaughter of its gallant soldiers. Instead of dying in the last ditch, they planted it with corn and cotton; and the result is, that instead of leaving the South a "desert to her victors," as LOPEZ brags that he has done with Paraguay, the people set to work to make it "blossom as the rose." The Confederate officers, who fought bravely while the war lasted, instantly turned to developing the material prosperity of the South. Their men did the same. They have become teachers, farmers, traders, and so on, and already some of them are making large fortunes, which they richly deserve. The conduct of LOPEZ is directly opposed to this modern spirit, and is based on infatuation and on the silly theory that he is all right in his views, and all his enemies are necessarily all wrong. He will not "accept the situation"—but it is only in a half-civilized people, in our utilitarian and business-like age, that such persistency is possible.

THE Leavenworth *Bulletin* says that General SCHOFIELD's chief-of-staff reports that all is quiet now along the lines in the upper country, and that "the recent severe castigation given the noble red man by Colonel CARR has had a very salutary effect on his nobility." We have heard of the same thing happening before, as a result of the same treatment. In fact, we should say that the CARR and CUSTER remedy was almost a specific for the peculiar diseases of "kleptomania" and "uncontrollable passion" to which the red man is subject. The patient invariably improves after a dose of salts (or a "salty dose," as General SHERIDAN has it) from Dr. CUSTER, or blue pills from Dr. CARR.

GENERAL John A. Rawlins, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has notified the organization that the following-named persons have been selected as the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the fourth annual meeting to be held in Louisville, Ky., November 17th next, namely: Colonels B. H. Bristow and A. H. Markland, General E. H. Murray, Captain Harry Gill, Captain Thomas E. Bramlette, General W. S. Ward, of Louisville; General W. G. Gersham, Colonel J. S. McQuiddy, Surgeon D. W. Vogels, of New Albany; Generals Ben. Spooner, of Lawrenceburg, and McGinnis, of Indianapolis; Colonels McGarber, of Madison, and James Kegwyn, of Jeffersonville, Indiana; General A. Kieken looper, of Cincinnati; Colonel L. M. Dayton, of Washington, D. C.; General W. J. Landrum, of Lancaster; J. T. Croxton, of Paris, and D. W. Lindsay, of Frankfort; Colonels R. Kelley, of Lexington, and J. Mason Brown, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

WEDNESDAY, July 28th, being the anniversary of the National Independence of the Republic of Peru, the flag of the United States was hoisted on the forts in the harbor and on the national buildings in San Francisco, under military control. A national salute was fired at 12 m. on Alcatraz Island.

THE ARMY.

FORT Marion, at St. Augustine, Florida, has been abandoned. The troops stationed there left on the 5th inst. for Fort Pulaski, Savannah, Ga.

THE commanding officer Sixth U. S. Infantry was ordered, August 5th, to send three additional companies of his regiment to south-eastern Kansas, to operate with the company now under command of Captain H. S. Hawkins, Sixth U. S. Infantry, in the counties of Crawford, Cherokee and Bourbon. The force will be under the command of Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, colonel Sixth U. S. Infantry.

COMPANY A, First Cavalry, now at the Presidio, in obedience to Special Orders No. 117, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, was ordered, July 17th, to take post at Camp McDermit, Nevada. A subsequent order dated July 23d, directs them to stop at Churchill Barracks, Nevada, until further orders. Company B, Fourteenth Infantry, now at the Presidio, will proceed, as soon as practicable, by steamer, to Sacramento, and thence by railroad to Omaha, and thence by steamer to Louisville, Ky.

By order of Brevet Major-General Terry, the commanding officers of posts in the Department of the South will hereafter include in their monthly inspection reports the general condition of works, magazines, number of guns mounted and dismounted, etc., of forts within the limits of their command not garrisoned and in charge of ordnance sergeants, viz.: Forts Moultrie, Sumter, and Castle Pinckney, to be reported on the Charleston, South Carolina, report; Fort Pickens on the Pensacola Harbor, Florida, report; Fort Caswell on the Fort Johnson, North Carolina, report; Forts Morgan and Gaines, on the Mobile, Alabama, report; Fort Taylor on the Key West, Florida, report.

WE received some time since an interesting report presented in January last by Thomas C. Devin, lieutenant-colonel Eighth Cavalry, brevet brigadier-general commanding District of Arizona, of the military operations in that Territory, during the year 1868, which it is not yet too late to put upon the record. General Devin reports, that in the Sub-District of the Upper Colorado, commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Price, major Eighth U. S. Cavalry, active operations against the Indians were suspended during the interval between the months of March and September, as the Hualpias had sued for peace, and their most enterprising and troublesome chief Sherum had surrendered himself to Colonel Price. Sherum however, escaped from the guard while on his way to Drum Barracks: hostilities were renewed, and after that date the Sub-District commander operated with his usual energy and success. The Hualpias were, at the date of this report, January 25th, again suing for peace.

During the year the two companies of cavalry in the Sub-District have scouted over fourteen hundred miles of very difficult country. Seven expeditions in all were sent out, which resulted in the killing of thirty-three Indians, the wounding of ten, and the capture of ten squaws and ten children, also the capture of their rancherias and destruction of their winter supplies.

General Devin assumed command of the Sub-District of Prescott about January 1, 1868, and being ordered to the command of the District of Arizona, September 1st, was relieved by Major D. R. Clendenin, Eighth U. S. Cavalry. In this district there was during the year, no cessation of Indian hostilities and the available troops were constantly employed. They were restricted mainly to the two companies (L and M), Eighth U. S. Cavalry; as the building of Camp Lincoln and McPherson, and the occupation of "Camp Corner Rock," on the Colorado furnished ample employment to the infantry, even had it been possible to use infantry to advantage against so active and wily a foe as the Apache. Several scouts were however undertaken by the infantry officers, who, to do them justice, were anxious to emulate the success of the cavalry, but with little result. Twenty-three scouts and expeditions in all, were sent out during the year. Result: Forty-two Indians killed, forty-four wounded, and three squaws and five children captured, in the several engagements. Number of miles marched, 4,200. During the year a road over Grief Hill, five miles in length, was constructed by the troops at Camp Lincoln, thus enabling supplies to reach that post by wagons. A road ten miles in length was also nearly completed from Clear Creek, to the summit of the Magallen, for the purpose of enabling supplies to be pushed forward to troops operating toward the Colorado, Chiquito, and Sierra Blancas.

The Sub-District of the Verde, was, during the year,

successively commanded by Brevet Major Mills, Thirty-second Infantry, Major Clendenin, Eighth Cavalry, and is now by Brevet Brigadier-General Alexander, major Eighth U. S. Cavalry. Unlike the Sub-District of Prescott, there are no large agricultural interests to protect, except the settlement of Phoenix, which is covered by its vicinity to the Mericopas, and the troops had not so much employment near home but had to cross the high range of the Mazatzal before they can meet a tangible enemy. Great activity was shown, however, during the year, and General Alexander displayed great energy in his efforts to penetrate the difficult country east of the Verde. Major Clendenin also displayed commendable activity while in command. Sixteen scouts and expeditions were sent out, thirty-nine Indians killed, seven wounded, and fifteen captured, 2,200 miles travelled by the troops, the infantry coming in for a larger share of scouting duty than in other Sub-Districts, the cavalry companies (E of the First, and I of the Eighth Cavalry), being reduced in numbers and inadequately mounted. The seventy Pima Indians attached to the Sub-District, and who nearly always go out mounted, to some extent, equalized the deficiency, they being credited with one-fourth of the number of Indians killed and captured by the troops.

From the operation of various causes incidental to the service, the troops in the Sub-District of Tucson do not appear to be as successful in Indian operations as in other Sub Districts previously noted, although the number of miles travelled (4,000) would indicate that they were not inactive. Thirty expeditions were sent out (mostly consisting of infantry). In the interval between August 1st and September 1st, 416 enlisted men were to be discharged from the infantry and cavalry companies in this Sub-District alone. They were composed of the five-year cavalry enlistments of 1863, and the three-year infantry enlistments of 1865; and their discharges not only necessitated the loss of fully half the available force present, as well as the loss of the most experienced and best acclimated soldiers, but further necessitated the detail of experienced officers to conduct them to California for discharge, thus leaving several posts with barely officers sufficient for garrison duty, all of the available transportation being also needed for the transportation of supplies for the men to be discharged.

In concluding his report General Devin refers to the constant appeal of the people and press for more troops in this Territory. If the skeleton cavalry companies, now in the Territory, he says, were filled up to the maximum, they alone would give a good account of the Indians and hold them completely in check. He also invites the attention of the Department Commander to the great amount of labor performed by the troops this year, in the building of quarters for officers and men, hospitals, store-houses, etc., many of them on a large and substantial scale, and the comparatively insignificant expense the Government has incurred in their erection. Camps Lincoln, McPherson and Whipple, all two company posts, Camps Goodwin, Grant and Crittenden, three company posts, and Camp Bowie, one company post, have all been either built or almost wholly re-built during the past year, together with a large amount of road making, grading, ditching, etc., and the whole cost to the Government, including the pay and maintenance of the soldier, is a mere fraction of what would have been the cost by private enterprise with citizen labor.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending August 9, 1869.)

Tuesday, August 3d.

FIRST Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. C. Von Schirach, U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report to Brevet Major-General Howard, Commissioner of that Bureau, for instructions.

So much of General Orders No. 59, July 14, 1869, from this office, as transferred Second Lieutenant D. G. Risley to the Sixth U. S. Infantry, is hereby revoked, and he will await orders, at his own request, on account of wounds.

The resignation of First Lieutenant James A. Waymire, First U. S. Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 2, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, Second Lieutenant Philip M. Price, Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby assigned to Battery A of that regiment, and will, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, join his proper station, Fort Riley, Kansas.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Michael Leahy, brevet captain, from the First U. S. Artillery to the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, to take rank next after First Lieutenant George W. Wood; First Lieutenant T. H. B. Counsellman, from the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry to the First U. S. Artillery, to take rank next after First Lieutenant John J. Hawes. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations, without delay,

and will report by letter to the commanding officers of their new regiments.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect July 31, 1869, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: First Lieutenant John Murphy, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Will J. Moberley, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

The following-named officers are hereby detailed on recruiting service, and will report in person, without delay, to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for assignment to duty: Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph W. Gelray, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Leonard J. Whitling, U. S. A.

Wednesday, August 4th.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Theodore K. Gibbs, First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 50, March 2, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended six months.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, after being relieved from duty in the First Military District, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant J. A. A. Robinson, First U. S. Artillery.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Fifth U. S. Artillery are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Paul Roemer, from Company D to Battery F; First Lieutenant William J. Patterson, from Battery F to Company D. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations without delay.

The resignation of Post Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne, U. S. Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 2, 1869.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Burbank, brevet first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 1, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Thursday, August 5th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 138, June 9, 1869, from this office, as directs that the amount paid for the employment of a civilian clerk in the Subsistence Department at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, be stopped against the pay of Second Lieutenant William Gerlach, Third U. S. Infantry, upon whose order as commanding officer of that post said clerk was employed, is hereby revoked, and Lieutenant Gerlach will be allowed credit for fifty dollars, the amount paid by him for a civilian clerk in the Subsistence Department in May, 1869. This in view of his explanations of July 2, 1869, as to the necessity for employing the clerk.

So much of Special Orders No. 154, June 26, 1869, from this office, as detailed Second Lieutenant W. H. Bower, U. S. Army, to execute the duties of Indian Agent, and directed him to report by letter to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions, is hereby revoked.

So much of General Orders No. 59, July 14, 1869, from this office, as transferred Second Lieutenant W. H. Bower to the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby revoked, and he is hereby transferred to the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, and will proceed at once to join his regiment in the Department of the Cumberland.

Friday, August 6th.

Brevet First Lieutenant Edward Davis, Third U. S. Artillery, is hereby authorized to draw mileage for himself and transportation for his servant, via Baltimore, Maryland, in complying with Paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 182, July 28, 1869, from this office, directing him to report to Brevet Major-General Cooke, commanding Department of the Cumberland, for duty as aide-de-camp.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Sloan, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw two months' pay in advance and advance mileage, under General Orders No. 59, July 14, 1869, from this office, directing him to join his regiment.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant William E. Rogers, Corps of Engineers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect September 1, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lewis, major Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, (now Seventh U. S. Infantry,) in Special Orders No. 127, May 26, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended four months.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Douglass Pope, U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to draw mileage from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, via St. Louis, Missouri, for the journey performed under instructions from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named officers are hereby relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, and will join their proper stations. This order to take effect on the 28th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable: Major A. K. Arnold, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Kent, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. McL. Hildt, captain Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob F. Kent, captain Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Poland, captain Sixth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Hiero B. Herr, First U. S. Artillery.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named officers are hereby relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy. This order to take effect on the 28th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable. They will report at once by letter to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty: Brevet Major W. H. H. Benyaury, captain Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Micah R. Brown, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named officers will report for duty to the Superintendent U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, on the 28th instant: Captain Garrett J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Richard C. Churchill, Fourth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant William S. Starring, Seventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant James M. Marshall, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant D. W. Payne, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant Henry Metcalf, Ordnance Department; Second Lieutenant Robert Fletcher, First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Albert H. Payson, Corps of Engineers; Brevet Second Lieutenant Edgar W. Bass, Corps of Engineers.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant John P. Story, Jr., Twelfth U. S. Infantry, will report for duty to the Superintendent U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, when relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Saturday, August 7th.

The following-named officers are hereby relieved from duty as Indian superintendents and agents, and will repair to their homes and await orders: Superintendent—Major Henry Douglass, U. S. Army. Agents—Captain and Brevet Major T. Ten Eyck, U. S. Army; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Carlton, U. S. Army; Captain and Brevet Major C. I. Wilson, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant George H. Ziegler, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant and Brevet Major J. K. Byers, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant W. W. Fleming, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant C. T. Speer, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William R. Maize, U. S. Army.

So much of General Orders No. 59, July 14, 1869, from this office, as transferred Second Lieutenant A. W. Greeley to the Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby so amended as to transfer him to the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, and he will report by letter to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment.

Monday, August 9th.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain Edward S. Smith, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 55, July 3, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, is hereby extended twenty days.

The following-named officers are hereby detailed on recruiting service, and will report in person, without delay, as follows: To Brevet Major-General W. Hoffman, U. S. Army, St. Louis, Missouri—Captain and Brevet Major Henry F. Brownson, U. S. Army; Captain John Mitchell, U. S. Army. To Brevet Brigadier-General I. V. D. Reeve, U. S. Army, New York City—Captain John Elliot, U. S. Army; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac S. Catlin, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Julius Stommel, U. S. Army.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. R. Maize, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed on recruiting service, and will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Brigadier General Hatch, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for duty.

The telegraphic order of the 5th instant, from this office, directing the superintendent General Recruiting Service, St Louis, Missouri, to assign all disposable recruits at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Fifth U. S. Infantry, subject to the orders of the department commander relative to their movement, is hereby confirmed.

On the receipt of this order, Post Chaplain John Woart, U. S. Army, will proceed to Fort Abercrombie, Dacotah Territory, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

The resignation of Captain Edward S. Huntington, U. S. Army (late of the Twenty-ninth Infantry), has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 1, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are hereby announced: Captain Satterlee C. Plummer (late of the Twenty-sixth Infantry), from the list of unassigned officers of infantry to the Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Captain Matthew Berry, from the Seventh U. S. Cavalry to the list of unassigned officers of infantry. Captain Plummer will report, without delay, to the commanding officer of his regiment. Captain Berry will proceed to his home and await orders, reporting his address to this office.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Fourth U. S. Artillery, to take effect October 1, 1869, are hereby announced: Second Lieutenant Walter Howe, from Battery B to Company L; Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Jones, from Company L to Battery B; Second Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., from Battery B to Company C. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations October 1, 1869.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel E. S. Otis, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-second Infantry, from Headquarters Department of Dacotah, is hereby extended six months.

Captain O. C. Knapp, U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to draw three months' pay and allowances in advance and advance mileage from Warsaw, New York, to Salem, Oregon, the station to which he has been assigned to duty by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

First Lieutenant Helenus Dodd, U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to draw three months' pay and allowances in advance and advance mileage from New York City to the station in Arizona Territory to which he has been assigned by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The *Shanghai News Letter* reports the remains of the American General Burgevine have been removed from their former resting place, in the Pootung graveyard to the new cemetery, where sufficient ground has been purchased by some Americans of Shanghai, and it is in contemplation to erect a tablet over them, as an appropriate memorial of one who bore such a prominent part in the last Chinese rebellion.

ARMY PERSONAL.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. H. P. Wise, U. S. Army, has been ordered to Key West, Florida.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. W. Kelly, U. S. Army, is assigned to duty at the Post of Jackson, Mississippi.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Guido Ilges, captain Fourteenth Infantry, has been ordered to join his regiment.

BREVET Colonel Henry C. Merriam, major Twenty-fourth Infantry was assigned, July 30th, to the command of Fort Bliss, Texas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon W. H. Corbusier has been ordered to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon George Gwyther, at Camp McDermit, Nevada.

SECOND Lieutenant A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer of the Presidio, to be attached for duty to Battery M, Second Artillery.

SECOND Lieutenant Douglass M. Scott, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, was ordered, July 29th, on detached service at Helena, Texas, with Company H; and to join his company (E) at Jefferson, Texas.

DOCTOR R. Tauszky, late assistant surgeon U. S. Volunteers, has been appointed sanitary inspector of the Fourteenth District in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New York.

BREVET Colonel Henry A. Hambright, major Nineteenth Infantry, has been relieved as a member of a General Court-martial, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Welsh, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed as a member in his place.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to higher authority for an extension of forty days, was granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Lyster, captain Nineteenth Infantry, by Special Orders, Department of Louisiana, August 6th.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Peter C. Hains, captain Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Brevet Colonel Joseph R. Smith, surgeon U. S. Army, detailed in his place.

CAPTAIN John Livers, military storekeeper U. S. Army, has been detailed to proceed to Saint Mary's Mission, Kansas, and relieve First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in witnessing the payments to be made by the Interior Department to the Potawatomie Indians.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Joseph Taylor, U. S. Army, was ordered July 30th, to Fort Stockton, Texas; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. M. Forwood, U. S. Army, to Fort Richardson, Texas, reporting to the commanding officer for duty; and Acting Assistant Surgeon B. B. Miles, U. S. Army, to Fort Griffin, Texas.

FIRST Lieutenant Thilo Schultze, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Angel Island, and will report to the commanding officer of the detachment of the Fourteenth Infantry at the Presidio, and accompany it to Louisville, Kentucky. Brevet Captain Charles Smart, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, will also accompany it.

CAPTAIN George R. Vernon, Fourteenth Infantry, brevet major U. S. A., was ordered, July 23d, to proceed to Angel Island and take charge of the detachment of recruits for the Second Artillery and Twenty-third Infantry, and conduct them to Portland, Oregon, and report to the commanding officer of the Department of the Columbia.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of his Department, based on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Brevet Brigadier-General Edward W. Hinks, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fifth Infantry, July 30th. Upon the departure of General Hinks, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Z. R. Bliss, major Twenty-fifth infantry, will assume command of the post of Jackson Barracks, La., and Twenty-fifth Infantry, in addition to his present duties.

The following officers were registered at the Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending July 31, 1869: Second Lieutenant H. P. Ritzius, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gaines Lawson, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Barnard, captain Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Z. R. Bliss, major Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Wm. McElroy, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Edward I. Stivers, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

MAJOR W. R. Gibson, Pay Department, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, is announced as chief paymaster of the Department of the Columbia, relieving Major Simeon Francis, paymaster U. S. Army (retired), who will remain on duty until he shall have completed the payments up to the 31st of this month. Major Wm. H. Johnston, brevet lieutenant-colonel and paymaster U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the same Department, and will proceed to carry out instructions conveyed in General Orders No. 37, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated April 15, 1869.

GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at Alcatraz Island, harbor of San Francisco, California, July 28th. Details for the Court: Brevet Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, captain Second U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Woodruff, captain Second U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant G. H. Burton, adjutant Twenty-first U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain J. Fitzgerald, first lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant R. E. De Russy, Second U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant A. D. Schenck, Second U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant E. S. Curtis, Second U. S. Artillery. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Stone, U. S. A., is appointed judge-advocate.

The *Arizonan* pays the following tribute to the military commander of the District of Arizona, Gen. T. C. Devin: "It has not occurred since our engagement in conducting a public journal in this city, that we have been called upon to notice the departure of any gentleman whose withdrawal from our midst has caused such an

universal expression of regret in our community as the departure of the subject of this notice, who left for Camp McDowell on the 10th inst. It is now about nine months since General Devin arrived here from Prescott and relieved General Crittenden in the command of this sub-district. During that time all of that undaunted energy and skill for which he became so noted during the Rebellion, has been exercised to its utmost to put down our terrible enemy, 'the Apaches.' Notwithstanding the number of men furnished him has been so very limited, success has attended many of his efforts. Strange as it may sound abroad, about the only successful demonstration made against the Apaches in southern Arizona since the advent of the California Volunteers, has been attained under the management of General Devin during his command of this sub-district. As a gentleman and a soldier we have not met the superior of General Devin in all our experience in and out of the Army. With his characteristic unpretending way of governing all his movements, he left us without any display, and so quietly that but very few of our citizens knew anything about it, otherwise he would have received that parting compliment he is so justly entitled to. We hear the expressions of regret universal in consequence of his being called from us to another field of labor. We trust that every success may attend him, wherever he may go."

ARMY GAZETTE.

REVISION OF THE TACTICS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1869.

General Orders No. 60.

A Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Leavenworth, Ks., on or about the 15th day of September, and continue its sessions from time to time at such places as the board may determine, to practically test the systems of tactics heretofore adopted for the artillery, cavalry and infantry arms of service; to reconcile all differences; to select the best forms of command, and of drum and bugle signals, and to submit for the approval of the War Department, at as early a date as practicable, the approved copies, in order that they may be printed in a uniform and convenient edition, and published for the government of the Army and Militia of the United States. The board will be composed as follows: Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Potter, lieutenant-colonel Fourth Infantry; Brevet Major-General W. C. Merritt, lieutenant-colonel Ninth Cavalry; Major James Van Vorst, Eighteenth Infantry; Brevet Colonel John Hamilton, major First Artillery.

General Schofield may detail one or more officers of his command to assist in the labor of compilation, and may detail any number of general service recruits to prepare the necessary record.

The Adjutant-General of the Army will submit to the board all the proceedings of former boards, and the manuscript tactics in his office, and also such communications as may assist the board in its labor.

The board may, by themselves or by committee, visit any of the military garrisons in the Military Division of the Missouri to practically test their tactics, and may call for written reports that they may require from any officer of the Army. It is desirable that they should submit the result of their labor by or before February 1, 1870.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 3, 1869.

General Court-martial Orders No. 49.

1. Before a General Court-martial which convened at West Point, New York, July 13, 1869, pursuant to Special Orders No. 163, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 8, 1869, and of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Piper, captain Third U. S. Artillery, is President, was arraigned and tried—

1. Cadet Robert N. Price, U. S. Military Academy.

Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification.—"In this: that he, Cadet Robert N. Price, U. S. Military Academy, did go beyond cadet limits, in violation of paragraph one hundred and seventeen (117), Regulations U. S. Military Academy, and visit Cozens's Hotel, near the village of Highland Falls, New York, between tattoo on the fifteenth and reveille on the sixteenth of June, 1869."

To which charge and specification the accused, Cadet Robert N. Price, U. S. Military Academy, pleaded "guilty."

Finding.—The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Cadet Robert N. Price, U. S. Military Academy, as follows:

Of the specification, "guilty."

Of the charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—And the Court does therefore sentence him, Cadet Robert N. Price, U. S. Military Academy, "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

2. Cadet Corporal Charles D. Parkhurst, U. S. Military Academy.

Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification.—"In this: that he, Cadet Corporal Charles D. Parkhurst, U. S. Military Academy, being a corporal of the Cadet guard, posted at Camp McPherson, New York, did improperly interfere with and injure Cadet Dillard H. Clark, of the fourth class of the U. S. Military Academy, a sentinel on post, by assaulting him with a bayonet while the said Clark was in the performance of his duty as a sentinel. All this at or near Camp McPherson, West Point, New York, on or about the twelfth (12) day of July, 1869."

To which charge and specification the accused, Cadet Corporal Charles D. Parkhurst, U. S. Military Academy, pleaded "not guilty."

Finding.—The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Cadet Corporal Charles D. Parkhurst, U. S. Military Academy, as follows:

Of the specification, "guilty."

Of the charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—And the Court does, therefore, sentence him, Cadet Corporal Charles D. Parkhurst, U. S. Military Academy, "To be suspended from the United States Military Academy until the first day of July, 1870, and at that time to join the then third class of Cadets, forfeiting all pay and allowances during the period of suspension."

II. The proceedings in the case of Cadet Price having been laid before the President, he has ordered that the findings and sentence be approved, but influenced by the promises of Cadet Price, he permits the severe penalty of dismissal to "Confinement to the limits of the Plain while he, Cadet Price, is a member of the Military Academy."

The proceedings, finding and sentence in the case of Cadet Corporal Parkhurst are also approved, but by reason of the leniency shown in the former case, his sentence is also commuted to "Confinement to the limits of the Plain for one year from the promulgation of this sentence."

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

MONTHLY LIST OF OFFICERS

who have been absent from their appropriate duties for a greater period than six months:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1869.

Major E. McK. Hudson (brevet lieutenant-colonel), U. S. A., late Fifteenth Infantry, awaiting orders since June 29, 1868. Twenty days' leave, S. O. 121, Third Military District, June 4, 1868; extended three months, S. O. 297, A. G. O., December 14, 1868; placed on awaiting orders, G. O. 17, A. G. O., March 15, 1869.

Second Lieutenant W. G. Sprague, U. S. A., late Thirty-fourth Infantry, awaiting orders since July 21, 1868. Twenty days' leave, on S. C. D., S. O. 144, Fourth Military District, July 6, 1868; extended forty days, S. O. 199, A. G. O., August 20, 1868; on S. O. D.

until placed on awaiting orders, by G. O. 29, Fourth Military District, April 14, 1869.

First Lieutenant George S. Spaulding (brevet captain), U. S. A., late Thirty-third Infantry, awaiting orders since January 11, 1869. Authorized to remain in Washington under medical treatment of Surgeon Norris for sixty days, by S. O. 8, A. G. O., January 11, 1869; granted three months' leave on S. C. D., S. O. 33, A. G. O., February 9, 1869; and ordered home to await orders by S. O. 131, A. G. O., June 1, 1869.

Captain W. F. Lynch (brevet lieutenant-colonel), U. S. A., late Forty-second Infantry, awaiting orders since October 27, 1868. On leave for seven days, per P. O., Madison Barracks, N. Y., October 27, 1868; six months' leave on S. C. D., S. O. 265, A. G. O., November 5, 1868; awaiting orders, S. O. 112, A. G. O., May 11, 1869.

Captain Albert Barnitz (brevet colonel), Seventh Cavalry, with leave since February, 1869. Twenty days' leave on S. C. D., S. O. 16, Department of the Missouri, February 18, 1869; extended thirty days, S. O. 22, Military Division of the Missouri, February 19, 1869; further extended two months, S. O. 70, A. G. O., March 20, 1869; furnished S. C. D. since expiration of leave.

Captain O. Hagen, U. S. A., late Eleventh Infantry, awaiting orders since September 8, 1868. Twenty days' leave on S. C. D., S. O. 166, First Military District, September 2, 1868; extended ten days, S. O. 237, A. G. O., October 3, 1868; on S. C. D. from expiration of leave until placed on awaiting orders by G. O. 29, Fourth Military District, April 14, 1869.

First Lieutenant S. N. Robinson, Third U. S. Cavalry, with leave, S. C. D., since October 26, 1868. Twenty days' leave, S. O. 184, Department of the Missouri, September 17, 1868; extended four months on S. C. D., S. O. 294, A. G. O., December 10, 1868, granted two months' leave in lieu of appearing before Retiring Board, S. O. 78, A. G. O., April 3, 1869; leave extended two months, S. O. 125, A. G. O., May 24, 1869.

First Lieutenant J. H. Smith (brevet captain) Second U. S. Artillery, with leave, S. C. D., since December 28, 1868. Ordered to San Francisco, Cal., for medical treatment, S. O. 28, Department of Alaska, December, 1868; sixty days' leave on S. C. D., S. O. 27, Military Division of the Pacific, February 9, 1869; extended four months, S. O. 65, A. G. O., March 20, 1869; forwards, July 13, 1869, S. C. D., and make for extension of leave for 60 days.

Captain J. Elliott, U. S. A., late Forty-third Infantry, awaiting orders since September 15, 1868. Sixty days' leave, S. O. 217, A. G. O., September 10, 1868; on S. C. D. until placed on awaiting orders, G. O. 14, Department of the Lakes, April 8, 1869.

First Lieutenant C. J. Powers, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, with leave, S. C. D., since June 24, 1868. Twenty days' leave, on S. C. D., S. O. 145, Fifth Military District, June 27, 1868; on S. C. D. until granted six months' leave, S. O. 1, A. G. O., January 2, 1869; forwards, S. C. D. for thirty days from June 16, 1869.

Major Washington I. Newton, U. S. A. (retired), with leave since 1867. Eighteen months' leave, S. O. 322, A. G. O., June 24, 1867; extended to August 31, 1869, S. O. 262, A. G. O., November 2, 1868.

Captain J. J. Hoff, Twentieth Infantry, with leave, S. C. D., since October 18, 1868. Twenty days' leave, S. C. D., S. O. 46, Department of Louisiana, October 2, 1868; on S. C. D. since.

Colonel Samuel K. Dawson (brevet brigadier-general), U. S. A., late Nineteenth Infantry, awaiting orders since October 29, 1866. S. O. 533, A. G. O., October 29, 1866.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Kirkham (brevet brigadier-general), Q. M. D., with leave since December 5, 1868. Six months' leave, S. O. 285, A. G. O., November 30, 1868; extended six months, S. O. 113, A. G. O., May 12, 1869.

Captain G. O. McMullin, Third U. S. Cavalry, with leave since December 7, 1868. Thirty days' leave, S. O. 271, A. G. O., November 12, 1868; on S. C. D. since.

Major T. Moore (brevet brigadier general), Q. M. D., awaiting orders since October 29, 1868. S. O. 251, A. G. O., October 29, 1868.

Second Lieutenant W. S. Mackay, Twenty-ninth Infantry, deserted, July 15, 1868.

SAMUEL BRECK, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 25, 1869.

General Orders No. 80.

The consolidation of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth regiments of Infantry having been effected under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 16 and 17, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, the following officers are announced as assigned to the Eleventh Infantry:

Colonel—Alvan C. Gillem, brevet major-general U. S. A.

Lieutenant-Colonel—George F. Buell, brevet brigadier-general U. S. A.

Major—Lyman Bissell.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Adjutant—First Lieutenant Warren C. Beach.

Quartermaster—First Lieutenant Ira Quincy.

Company A—Captain, James Biddle, brevet Lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.; First Lieutenant, John Whitney; Second Lieutenant, James W. Sunderland.

Company B—Captain, Joseph Conrad, brevet colonel U. S. A.; First Lieutenant, Ogden B. Read; Second Lieutenant, Albert L. Myer.

Company C—Captain, Thomas H. Norton, brevet major U. S. A.; First Lieutenant, John B. Guthrie; Second Lieutenant, Leon A. Matile.

Company D—Captain, Henry L. Chipman, brevet Lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.; First Lieutenant, Edward P. Colby; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Crafton, brevet captain U. S. A.

Company E—Captain, Charles A. Wikoff, brevet major U. S. A.; First Lieutenant, William Hoffman; Second Lieutenant, Charles L. Snow.

Company F—Captain, Lynde Catlin, brevet major U. S. A.; First Lieutenant, William E. Kingsbury; Second Lieutenant, John H. Benham.

Company G—Captain, Samuel C. Greene, brevet major U. S. A.; First Lieutenant, E. C. Gilbreath; Second Lieutenant, David B. Taylor.

Company H—Captain, James K. Lawrence, brevet major U. S. A.; First Lieutenant, George G. Lott; Second Lieutenant, James Davidson.

Company I—Captain, Eugene Carter, brevet major U. S. A.; First Lieutenant, Frank W. Hess; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin D. Boswell, brevet captain U. S. A.

Company K—Captain, Mason Jackson; First Lieutenant, Wm. N. Sage; Second Lieutenant, Henry W. Torbett.

The following is a list of officers of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth regiments of Infantry, who have become supernumerary by reason of the consolidation:

CAPTAINS.

Brevet Major E. C. Boynton, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward W. Smith, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Guido N. Lieber, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Brevet Major George E. Head, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Captain Andrew M. Brown, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Captain Edward S. Huntington, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Captain Lemuel Pettee, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Captain George Haller, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Captain Henry Wagner, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

First Lieutenant Robert G. Helmer, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

First Lieutenant Charles F. Robe, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Brevet Captain Jacob Wagner, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

First Lieutenant Peter Engels, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Brevet Captain Thomas E. Merritt, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

First Lieutenant Edward T. Wallace, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant Max Wessendorff, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant Robert P. Warren, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant William G. Cory, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant Samuel Graham, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Lewis S. Chase, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Thomas B. Reed, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

By order of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds

CHARLES E. MORSE, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMMANDER J. G. Walker, commanding U. S. frigate *Sabine*, with the graduate class of midshipmen on board, reports his arrival at Spithead, England, on the 27th of July last. All well on board.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. steamer *Pensacola* sailed from San Francisco August 3d for Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

THE Board of Naval Officers in session at the Navy-yard for some time past, testing small arms for use in the Navy, have completed their duties and adjourned. A great variety of small arms submitted to them were thoroughly tested, but it is not yet known what their recommendations are.

THE U. S. steamer *Juniper* went to sea from Philadelphia August 4th; the *Dictator*, Captain Calhoun, August 5th. The U. S. ship *Constellation* has been sent to Norfolk, where she will be retained as a receiving ship. The *Miantonomoh*, double-turret monitor, and the steamer *Cambridge* are also fitting out for sea at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

THE United States gunboat *Yantic*, Commander Abbott, sailed from Aspinwall on the 22d of July, for Old Providence, returning on the 29th with officers and crew much improved in health. The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, Commander Truxton, is still off Panama, but will probably sail early in August for the Feejee Islands, to investigate the case of the late missionary murder by the Feejee savages, per instructions from the Navy Department.

THE 22d of February, 1869, marked as the anniversary of Washington's birthday, passed off at Shanghai, China, without the usual firing of cannon, there being no American man-of-war in port at the time. The usual holiday bunting was, however, displayed, and at Hongkong, where Admiral Rowan's flagship and a portion of the U. S. squadron were stationed, the day was celebrated with the customary salutes from all national war vessels. In the evening a grand ball was given on board the *Piscataqua*.

ACCORDING to official documents lately published, the newly-built North German federal screw corvette *Elisabeth*, of 2,640 tons, is pierced for 26 guns, and not like the other corvettes for 28, an arrangement which will permit a partial armament with heavier artillery; her machinery is of 400 horse-power. The iron-clad *Hansa*, in course of construction at Dantzig, will have a burden of 2,597 tons, and that of the *Ariadne* will be 1,883 tons; both ships will carry guns of the heaviest calibre. The new training ship is to be a brig of 624 tons, armed with 8 cannon. The new iron-clad frigate, *Der grosse Kurfürst*, which is to be built at Wilhelmshafen, will be a ship of 4,000 tons, with an engine of 1,000 horse-power, and 16 to 18 guns of the largest size, including most probably two 450-pounders.

THE Vallejo, California, *Chronicle* of July 22d says: "The *Saginaw* is lying off in the stream ready for sea, as soon as orders are given to that effect. The *Cyane* is on the dock undergoing repairs, orders having lately been received to put her into commission again as soon as possible. Work is progressing favorably on the *Saratoga*, *Lackawanna*, *Resaca*, *St. Mary's* and *Independence*. The *Daedalus*, from the South Pacific, was last heard from at Acapulco, on her way thither. She is due any hour, and on her arrival will be repaired at the Navy-yard. The *Monadnock* and *Camanche* are lying off the Navy-yard, and present a very warlike appearance, being ready for active service at a few hours' notice. Commander John Watters, lately detached from the store-ship *Cyane*, left for the East on the steamer of the 17th July. Assistant-Paymaster Charles H. Lockwood, of the *Saginaw*, was relieved this week by Assistant George H. Read. There are now nearly 1,200 men at work at the Navy-yard, with a fair prospect of a still larger number being wanted as work progresses.

THE workmen at the Navy-yard in Brooklyn are hard at work placing the vessels in ordinary in condition for active service, and the *Wachusett*, *Tennessee* (formerly called the *Madawaska*), *Shawmut*, *Colorado* and *Severn*, are rapidly being prepared for sea duty. The *Algonquin* is to be placed in a serviceable condition. The flagship *Severn* was to go into commission on the 15th inst., but she cannot be made ready for service under three weeks. She has two wardrooms. The *Guerriere* is being dismantled, and will at once be repaired and placed in a condition for service. The ship *Yosemite* is taking in powder and ordnance stores at the ordnance dock, intended for the Navy-yard at Mare Island, California. The United States iron-clad *Dictator*, Captain E. R. Calhoun, came into New York August 10th, and reported to Rear-Admiral Silas H. Stringham, Port Admiral, and will go into dock at the Navy-yard in order to have some repairs made to her steering apparatus. The *Frolic* will be fitted as a flagship for the Port Admiral and stationed off the Battery. The trial of Bogert, the defaulting paymaster's clerk, is progressing at the Navy-yard, and witnesses have been summoned for the prosecution from Europe and Canada. Bogert has admitted that he borrowed \$8,000 from Uncle Samuel's strong box, but denies the taking of \$30,000, the reported deficiency, and the question will be to prove who got the balance. The court sits with closed doors.

THE *Inconstant*, an iron-screw frigate cased with wood, one of the new vessels designed by Mr. E. J. Reed for the British navy, was recently tried over the measured mile. The trial was considered a matter of much importance, as the *Inconstant* represents the first of a new class of vessels designed by E. J. Reed, for speed, and is unprotected by armor. She is built of iron, but the iron skin is covered with wood planking and sheathed with copper. The following are the particulars as to the vessel, and the results of the trial: The engines, made by Messrs. John Penn & Son, of Greenwich, are of 1,000-horse power nominal; cylinders of 112 in. diameter, 41 in. trunk, 104½ effective diameter, and 4 ft. stroke. She is fitted with a two-bladed Griffith screw-

propeller 23 ft. diameter and 24 ft. pitch, and her guaranteed speed fifteen knots and 6,000 indicated horse-power. Draught of water forward, 20 ft. 8 in.; draught of water aft, 24 ft. 7 in.; masts and yards complete; force of wind, 2 to 3; state of sea, smooth; armament incomplete; quantity of coals (including 70 tons of trial coal) 700 tons; load on safety valves, 30 pounds. Pressure of steam in boilers, 30.4 pounds; vacuums in condensers, 25.4 in.; mean number of revolutions per mile, 247.83; mean pressure in cylinders, 23.891; mean indicated horse-power, 7364.15; mean speed, 16.512 knots. Temperature in forward stoke-hole, fore part, 112 deg.; middle, 120 deg.; aft part, 118 deg.; temperature in after stoke-hole, fore part, 124 deg.; middle, 122 deg.; after part, 98 deg.; mean speed of ship half boiler power, 13.701 knots; mean indicated horse-power, 3,532.29.

"ON Saturday morning last," says the *American Register*, of Paris, of July 24th, "Paris awoke to find itself in quiet possession of a detachment from the U. S. Navy. The above force held undisturbed possession of the city for several days, finally evacuating without the loss of a man or baggage-wagon. Seriously we have just been favored with the visit of a large number of midshipmen from the Naval School at Annapolis, now out on their annual practice cruise of three or four months in the squadron under command of Captain N. B. Harrison, now at Cherbourg. The squadron will proceed to Brest, thence to Madeira, Ferrol, and other European stations. During a short 'leave' these youngsters have come up to 'do' Paris, and it is but just to say the fine appearance and strictly correct deportment of these future commodores and admirals of our Navy while here has been alike honorable to themselves and to the country whose flag they bear." The London *Army and Navy Gazette*, of July 31st, also alludes to the visit of the American middies to London, displaying, at the same time, its ignorance or carelessness in regard to American names: "The U. S. naval cadets' training-ships *Massachusetts* and *Savannah*, under the command of Commodore Harrison, arrived at Spithead, last Saturday, from Cherbourg, and, on entering the anchorage, saluted the British ensign with twenty-one guns, her Majesty's ships in Portsmouth Harbor and the town saluting battery on the King's Bastion of the fortifications responding in like courtesy by hoisting the American national ensign and saluting it with the national and royal number of twenty-one guns. Commodore Harrison and Captain Skerrit landed on Monday morning, and, accompanied by Mr. George Baker, the American consul at Portsmouth, paid their respects to the principal naval and military authorities at that port. The cadets on board the two ships number nearly 160, and many of them went ashore on Monday morning, and visited the dockyard, the *Duke of Wellington*, flagship in Portsmouth Harbor, and other objects of interest, and left on Tuesday for Brest. The United States frigate *Sabine*, 36 guns, Captain J. G. Walker, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday morning from Boston. On anchoring she exchanged salutes with the garrison and the *Duke of Wellington*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope, K. C. B."

NAVY GAZETTE. REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 4.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Woodhull, as recorder to Board of Examiners, at Philadelphia.

Chaplain Geo. D. Henderson, to the Navy-yard, New York, on the 18th of October next.

AUGUST 5.—Second Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenberg, to duty as assistant inspector of machinery afloat, at the Navy-yard, New York.

AUGUST 6.—Ensigns Lambert G. Palmer and Raymond P. Rodger, to duty on board the *Jamestown*, and, upon her arrival in Europe, to duty in the European Fleet.

Surgeon Wm. Johnson, Jr., to the *Jamestown*.

Surgeon W. K. Van Reypen, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

AUGUST 7.—Ensign Wm. C. Strong, to the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th of September next.

Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greeley, to the *Nyack* on the 1st of September next.

AUGUST 9.—Commander R. B. Lowry, to command the *Severn* on the 23d inst.

Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Woodrow, Lieutenants J. E. Noel and E. L. Amory, Master W. W. Gilpatrick, Passed Assistant Surgeon H. J. Babin, First Assistant Engineer Geo. Burnap, Second Assistant Engineer R. B. Hine, Chaplain M. C. Brittain, Boatswain James C. Walton, Gunner Robert H. Cross, Carpenter Carpenter Barnard, and Sailmaker Samuel Tatem, to the *Severn* on the 23d inst.

Captain R. N. Stenbel, to command the Naval Rendezvous, Boston.

Commander Francis M. Ramsay, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Commander R. F. R. Lewis, to resume the command of the *Resaca*.

Master Eugene B. Thomas, to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Paymaster McLean Buchanan, to special duty at Boston.

Paymaster John H. Stevenson, to the receiving ship *Vermont* on the 20th inst.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hugg, to the receiving ship *Potomac*.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Brown, to the Naval Hospital, Washington.

AUGUST 10.—Lieutenant-Commanders Allan D. Brown, Geo. H. Weddigh, Lewis Clark, Chas. S. Cotton, and Lieutenant Jacob E. Noel, to Washington, D. C., to special duty connected with signals.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 4.—Chaplain Mason Noble, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 18th of October next, and waiting orders.

AUGUST 6.—Lieutenant G. C. Schulze, from the *Nyack*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, as assistant to the equipment officer.

Surgeon E. R

OBSERVATION OF THE ECLIPSE.

COMMODORE SANDS, who has charge of the naval observatory, has submitted the following to the Secretary of the Navy:

U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have received a telegraph dispatch from our observers of the eclipse at Des Moines, Iowa. Prof. Harkness reports as follows: "We have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. We have 123 photographs of the eclipse, two being of totality; also a spectrum of five prominences—no two of them giving the same lines. Could see no absorption lines in the spectrum of the corona; it gave a continuous spectrum with one bright line on it." Prof. Eastman's observations were also most successful. Prof. Newcomb reports that no ultra mercurial planets were visible. Mr. F. W. Heyward left here on Friday morning, and arrived at Bristol, Tennessee, in ample time for the eclipse. His special objects of attention were the duration of totality and ultra mercurial planets. The circumstances attending his observations were extremely favorable. Mercury, Venus, and Regulus were visible to the naked eye, but no ultra mercurial planet was seen. He has numerous notes of the phenomenon, from which a full report will be made at this observatory. The sun was partially obscured by clouds, and, owing to the use of a higher power than the observer was accustomed to, he failed to get a first and last contact. His other observations were entirely successful. I will have the honor to submit a more detailed report upon the return of the officers sent out from the observatory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. F. SANDS, Commodore, Superintendent.
The Hon. GEO. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

ARREST OF A TEXAN ASSASSIN.

LATE on Thursday evening of last week, Deputy Marshal Crowly succeeded in arresting, in New York, an ex-major of the Confederate service named John H. Pratt, who is charged with being implicated in a riot and murder in Jeffersonville, Texas, in October, 1868. The arrest was made in Fourth street near Washington square, the prisoner having just come out of a private residence at the time. He was subsequently taken to Ludlow street jail, and placed in confinement. His capture was brought about by a United States detective, who was specially detailed to find the whereabouts of Pratt by General Reynolds, commanding in Texas. The detective called on Mr. A. H. Purdy, United States assistant district-attorney, on Saturday last, for the purpose of procuring a warrant for Pratt. He presented credentials from General Rawlins, Secretary of War, and stated to Mr. Purdy that he had been engaged in a long and laborious search for Pratt, and had finally tracked him to this city. The prisoner was accused of having been one of the ringleaders of a large party of Texans, who, it will be remembered, made an attack on the jail at Jeffersonville, Texas, in which they killed Captain George W. Smith and several negroes. Pratt and his party are reported to belong to a secret Southern organization known as the Knights of the Rising Star. They first endeavored to assassinate Smith at a house in Jeffersonville, in which he had taken refuge, together with negro friends, hoping to escape the pursuit of the Knights. The latter surrounded the house, but, before they entered, he succeeded in passing out of a rear door and escaping on his horse. During his flight he shot and wounded four of his enemies who strove to intercept him. He was subsequently arrested by the military authorities on charges preferred against him by the Knights of the Rising Star, but was given over to the civil authorities at Jeffersonville, who guaranteed that they would protect him and secure him a fair trial. He was then imprisoned in jail, in company with his four negro friends, and a military patrol was placed in and around the jail to protect them. On a given night, in answer to the sound of a bell, about 500 men gathered and made a united attack on the jail, overpowering General Reynolds's soldiers and compelling them to succumb to superior numbers. The rioters then commenced to shoot the negroes, killing three outright and wounding one, whom they allowed to escape. Afterward they sought Captain Smith's cell, but being unable to force an entrance they lighted a number of fagots, which were subsequently thrown into his cell. This gave them light enough by which to see Smith, and they immediately riddled him with bullets. About thirty of the assassins were caught shortly after the occurrence, and are now on trial by court-martial. Search was made for Pratt, but for a long time no clue could be had to his whereabouts. It was finally suggested by a detective that he might be found in this city, but the suggestion was not acted upon for some time. The detective was recently sent on here, however, and began a most extensive search for the object of his pursuit. On Thursday, last, he had almost despaired of finding him, and was getting ready to proceed to Canada on another "lay." At the time mentioned, however, he suddenly came across Pratt in Nassau street, he watched him very carefully, and saw him stop before a newspaper office, when he (the detective) came close to him and discovered that he had the appearance of being disguised. His beard was cut off, and his hair looked as if it had been dyed. While Pratt was reading the bulletin, he took off his hat, displaying a bald head, which was the means of identification.

GENERAL Thomas Jourdan of the Cuban army, at the breaking out of the rebellion was captain and assistant quartermaster in the United States Army, but resigned his commission and subsequently was appointed chief-of-staff to General Beauregard's command. He left our army indebted to the government in the sum of \$22,000, and when last heard from was commanding one of the wings of the insurgent army in Cuba. In reply to a letter of the Third Auditor, General Jordan merely acknowledges the receipt of the letter, and informs the Auditor that any communication would reach him if sent to Newark, N. J., but failed to date his letter.

THE MIDWAY ISLANDS.

THE last mail brings information that two propositions have been brought before Congress which affect American interests in the East. One looks to the establishment of a telegraph between San Francisco and this continent, the other to the improvement of the harbor at Midway Islands. We may presume that so great a work as the submersion of a telegraph cable under an ocean which occupies one-third of the circumference of the globe, will not be undertaken so soon as proposed; but the people of America, educated by developing the resources of a new country, and by the civil war, to grapple with affairs of magnitude, and earnest in determination to take a high commercial position among the nations of the world are likely at no distant day to enter on this enterprise with the same energy that has been displayed in the construction of the Pacific Railroad. We believe, however, that the very important, and perhaps not difficult work at the Midway Islands, will be at once undertaken. The islands lie in north latitude 28 deg. 14 min., and west longitude 177 deg. 23 min. 15 sec., or midway in longitude between Yokohama and San Francisco. They are well to the south of those cities, but this is a matter of less concern as they are within the doldrums, a belt of calms so favorable to steam navigation, that the Pacific steamers already avail of it. The islands are two in number, of coral formation. They rise but a few feet above the sea, and only a little grass and herbage are able to draw sustenance from the sand which the sea has washed up. Each island is about one and a half miles in diameter. They are surrounded by a reef, inclosing a lagoon six miles in diameter, to which there is but one entrance. The harbor thus formed is said to be as good as that of Honolulu. There is, however, but 18 feet of water at the entrance. The work needed to make the islands available as a coaling station, and as a rendezvous for our merchant ships and war vessels, is the deepening of the bar, the erection of a light-house for a landfall by night and by day, the sinking of wells, and the establishment of storehouses. The station should be placed in charge of the navy department, and a suitable garrison provided. In the opinion of competent persons good water may be had by sinking artesian wells, and probably the copious rains of that latitude would furnish all that would be needed. The removal of the bar could hardly be a work of much difficulty. If we remember aright, a similar coral bar has been effectually deepened in the Sandwich Islands.

The advantages to be derived from the improvement of the harbor need no demonstration. The Pacific steamers would be afforded a coaling station just half-way of their unequalled voyage, that is to say, they would need to take coal for 2,600 miles' consumption instead of 5,200. They now burn about 1,000 tons on each voyage, so that the saving of cargo room would be the equivalent of the space and burden of 500 tons of coal. Our vessels of war for this coast will soon be fitted out in San Francisco, instead of the naval depots of the Atlantic States, and will need such a station on the voyage across the Pacific. In case of war, if well fortified, as probably they might be, the islands would be invaluable as a resort and refuge for our merchant vessels, and an additional point of supply for our several fleets in the Pacific.

Hitherto, of late years, the work of extending communication to the East has been greatly left to Great Britain. More recently France, by establishing a line of mail steamers, and by undertaking the great enterprise at the Isthmus of Suez, has acquitted herself creditably in this connection. America now takes up the work from which the circumstances of a new country have detained her, but for which she has peculiar opportunities. Ten years hence what changes shall residents here have witnessed, resulting from the efforts of these three enlightened and progressive States!—*Shanghai News Letter*, March 20, 1869.

VARIOUS PARAGRAPHS.

BAUDET, of Paris, has discovered a method of making the knapsack defensive. He plates it with thin bullet-proof Bessemer steel so that a skirmisher or rifleman can use it for a defence, and a whole company can unsling and throw up quite a rampart. Of course no French soldier wants any defence for his back, as that is supposed never to be exposed to the enemy.

THE Belgians, anxious to return the cordial welcome given to their Garde Civique by the English, at Wimbledon, are organizing a grand international rifle contest to take place at Liège, from the 15th to the 20th September. The committee offer prizes of the total value of 20,000 francs, and the railway companies will make considerable reduction of fares in favor of foreign riflemen.

DURING a storm at Strasbourg recently three soldiers were sitting on a bench under the shelter of a tree, when the electric fluid fell upon them, killing one instantly, his shako and necktie being strewn about in minute fragments. The second was struck on the back of the neck, and only lived a few minutes. The third had his leg burned, but not severely. A custom-house officer, who was standing not far off, was hung down, but received no injury. His watch was, however, broken into a great number of pieces.

THE Berlin *Correspondence* takes up the Frankfort *Gazette* quite sharply, for saying that "the Chamber of Darmstadt has just re-established the bastinado in the Hesse military legislation, taking the Prussian military code for its model." It seems that several of the French journals have copied the statement, and have made upon it comments in no way flattering to Prussia. "The journal in question," the *Correspondence* says, "has been only sporting with the credulity of its foreign readers. For no one in Germany can be ignorant that more than twenty years ago a Royal ordinance (May 6, 1848) abolished Arts. 31 and 32 of the Prussian military code, and thereby did away with all corporal punishment in the army."

A MAN who was, years ago, one of the notoriety of Europe has just died at Brussels. His name is Cantillon. He was a sergeant in the Old Guard of Napoleon, and fought through the campaign of Waterloo, quitting the army after the capture of Paris. After the execution of Ney and Labedoyère, thirty or forty of the non-commissioned officers of the Old Guard conceived the idea of assassinating Wellington, whom they regarded as the chief author of the evils that had befallen France. About the end of December, 1815, a pistol-shot was fired at the duke in the streets of Paris, but missed him. Cantillon was suspected and tried, but the proof was not clear, and he was acquitted. It was to this man that Napoleon I. left an annuity of 10,000 francs. It seems that the annuity was paid by the French Government till a few years ago, when some member of Parliament put a question to the Foreign Minister on the subject, and a lump sum was handed to Cantillon in lieu of the pension.

A BILL has been introduced into the British House of Commons, which forbids the importation of nitro-glycerine, and, if manufactured in England, only permits its employment within a mile of the place of manufacture. The *Globe* asks, however, "Why it should be allowed to be transported so far even as a mile?" Nitro-glycerine can be manufactured with perfect ease on the spot where it is wanted. The ingredients are harmless, (i. e., not explosive), the apparatus required is simple, the material when made requires no purification, since it is to be used at the moment, and the operation can be conducted by an intelligent laborer. This plan, suggested by M. Kopp, after the occurrence of one of the first accidents, has been carried out in some quarries in France with complete success, and could be adopted wherever nitro-glycerine is wanted. We do not believe, however, that is required anywhere. We have in compressed gun-cotton an explosive which can be transported and stored with perfect safety, and which, when exploded with a percussion fuse, possesses as much destructive energy as nitro-glycerine."

THE use of the single eyeglass is becoming more prevalent in the Prussian army than is acceptable to the notions of some of the generals of the old school. In the garrison of Coblenz, where the Queen Augusta Regiment of Guards is quartered, it is adopted by many of the officers. An officer of that distinguished regiment, Major Von der Hardt, was lately transferred to Mayence, and on going out with his brigade, glass in eye, was informed by the colonel that the commanding general had positively prohibited its use by the officers of his garrison. The gallant major was much dismayed, and urged that after sixteen years' use of the glass he could not suddenly dispense with it; he requested an interview with the general, which was granted, but the general was inexorable. In this emergency Major Von der Hardt applied for leave, and returned to Coblenz and laid the case before General Herwarth Von Bittenfeld, the commander-in-chief of the Eighth Army Corps. He, unwilling to decide on so delicate a subject, availed himself of the King's presence at Ems, and verbally consulted his Majesty, who characteristically replied, "In God's name let him wear his glass; so that my officers can see, I don't care if they use one glass or two."

THE British Royal Commission on Courts-martial have obtained returns for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, showing the amount of crime in the army. The number of soldiers tried by Courts-martial on charges of habitual drunkenness or drunkenness on duty was 8,636 in 1865, 10,857 in 1866, and 10,893 in 1867; but it must be remembered that since 1866 the charge for habitual drunkenness has been made imperative on the commission of the fourth offence. The trials for insubordination were 6.4 per 1,000 of strength in 1865, 6.1 in 1866, 6.0 in 1867, but 7.4 in 1868. The returns, so far as they are complete, show that in 1865 198,048 men were imprisoned by sentence of Courts-martial for an aggregate of 1,144,745 days; in 1866, 190,919 men for 1,121,737 days; in 1867, 189,781 men for 1,134,058 days. Six hundred and one soldiers were flogged in 1865, 510 in 1866, 150 in 1867. In 1865, 1,562 soldiers were marked with the letter D, 74 with B. C., and 106 were discharged with ignominy; in 1866, the numbers were 1,464, 120, and 122 respectively; in 1867, 1,615, 190, and 184. It is supposed by many that branding is done in some painful and cruel manner. This mode of marking is attended with so little pain that both in the military and naval service it is a common occurrence for men to mark themselves in a similar manner for the purpose of recording events in their lives, the attachments which they have formed, or the ships and regiments to which they belong. The object of marking is not punishment, but the protection of the public against the re-enlistment of bad men.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

AUGUST 5TH.

Clinton, J. K., Colonel.	Kennon, Beverly, Captain.
Farley, Henry S., Colonel.	Longdon, C. B., Colonel.
Gough, John, Captain.	McCusack, John, Captain.
Hadley, H. H., Colonel.	Tucker, N. A., Colonel.

AUGUST 10TH.

Baker, J. S., Captain.	Gibbons, Colonel.
Barnum, H. A., General.	Hussey, Geo. A., Captain.
Chamberlin, Lot, Captain.	Pressey, Andrew J., Captain.
Ericson, John, Captain.	Robinson, R. H., Captain.
Egan, Thos. W., General.	Smith, Colonel.

NAVY.

AUGUST 10TH.

Cole, Wm., ship Guerriere.	Ross, Norman.
Haggerty, F. S., Captain.	Stanton, O. F., Com. a. a. Purveyor.
McClintock, L. B., Dr.	Stetson, T. P., Captain, school ship Mercury.
Price, R.	Wheeler, W. K., Lieutenant-Commander.
Rodd, T.	

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

AGRICULTURE AT FORT LARAMIE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In these far-off wilds, the weekly face of my old acquaintance, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, though it be a week old, is thrice welcome. And as some return, I send a brief description of this region, and its novel mode of agriculture, which may prove of interest to your readers.

For hundreds of miles around this military post, with some few exceptions, it is a waste, weary desert; being one of the several places on the globe where rain seldom falls, or moisture of any kind gathers. This absence of moisture is due to two causes: 1. The general law that the rain-fall diminishes as the distance increases from large bodies of water, which are the source of all the vapors or moisture in the air. Those vapors, as they pass along over the land, give up their moisture in the form of rain, and nearly vanish before they pass so far inland as this region, which is some one thousand miles from the Pacific and two thousand from the Atlantic Ocean. The fact, however, that on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains there are quite copious rains, and none on the eastern slope, which embraces this region, requires another explanation of the absence of rain here, which, so far as can be determined, is this:

2. It is now a well-established fact that in both the temperate zones, there is, high in the atmosphere, a continuous current of air or wind from the west and northwest. These winds, coming from the Pacific Ocean, loaded with moisture, are arrested by the Rocky Mountains, which run for hundreds of miles north and south, at right angles with the wind. The mountains, rising into the region of perpetual snow, condense the moisture in the winds into rains, which descend upon and fertilize the western slope, while scarcely a drop falls upon the eastern side.

Sometimes, however, we have here a severe snow-storm in January and February, and occasionally a thunder-storm during the summer months; but these are exceptional cases, caused, probably, either by local commotions in the atmosphere, or by some of the detached mountain peaks and spurs, as Laramie Peak and the Black Hills, which rise high in this immediate vicinity.

Owing to the lack of rain, there is, and can be, scarcely any vegetable growth here, except where some means of irrigation are adopted. And a description of the way we water and make productive our post garden may be interesting to some of your readers.

A tributary of the Laramie, a small but swift stream, runs through the garden; and this, though below the land level, a little science and art have compelled, not only to furnish the water for irrigating, but to hoist it up when needed. A water-wheel some seven feet in diameter, fastened to a strong framework, and placed vertically, is set in, and revolves by the current of the stream. The wheel is arranged with paddles, like those of a steamboat, having leather buckets attached to the extremities of the paddles. The buckets fill themselves at the bottom of the wheel, and, as they come to the top, empty themselves into conductors, which lead the water, in a small but continuous stream, to all parts of the garden. Thus this simple contrivance, made with but little labor and expense, supplies a constant stream of water, night and day, giving to vegetation the much needed moisture, and performing, without any tiring, a labor which the whole force of this garrison could not do.

SERVIUS.
FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING TERRITORY, July 28, 1869.

A NOTED FAMILY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The political history of the famous Adams family has been made the subject of a very suggestive article in a New York paper. Leaving to that journal the office of improving the political careers of the Adamses for the benefit of the Democratic party, let us, for our part, consider some of the other lessons, which the continuance of the power and influence of this strong New England family has to suggest.

The well-developed modern scientific theory of the hereditary transmission of traits finds ample support in the history of the Adamses. The moulding influence on a race of the *mother* is also forcibly displayed in this line—long for America—of stalwart sons and vigorous citizens. The wife of John Adams is one of the most interesting characters in American history. We are all familiar with the correspondence between her and her distinguished husband—the strong good sense, healthy moral tone, true matronly sentiment, and clear, intellectual perception and mental power, displayed in her letters. John Adams himself was a man of an exceedingly strong and aggressive character—a man to send his individual force down a long line. His characteristic traits have been modified in his descendants, but they have by no means been lost. From such a pair—manly vigor on the one side and womanly force on the other—it would be safe to predict the generation of a race of descendants possessing a more than average of ability and moral strength. Dr. Maudslay, in his *Journal of Mental Science*, has frequently shown us how true and certain is the law of hereditary transmission—how that a man may be called the sum of his ancestors—but he could find no more striking example of the orderly working of his law than in the case of this Puritan family.

It is undoubtedly true that the Adamses have had great opportunities, but so has many another family had great opportunities without garnering from them, each for the benefit of himself and of his descendants, the fruit for actual achievement, as they have done. The

Adamses have been prudent in money matters, careful and wise in their marriages (by which they have generally added to their fortunes), independent in their action, orderly in their lives, and always conscious of inheriting a name and history which they must not suffer to be trailed in the dust. They may, perhaps, be a little cool-blooded, but they are also cool-headed; and so make good governors of other men. They take care to reap where they sow, but both their sowing and reaping is always honorable labor. They do not fail to remember their selfish interests, while they guard those of the public. Moreover they are workers, never feeling content to rust away their lives on their ancestral acres, as so many of the descendants of our Virginian and Knickerbocker families are ready to do; instead, they seem eager for work. Charles Francis Adams was early an active worker in Massachusetts politics, and became a most faithful and assiduous foreign minister. He has also contributed something to literature, attended minutely to the affairs of his estate, and kept himself ready for the fulfilment of all private and social obligations. He is not a man to stir up popular enthusiasm—this quiet, rather chill, self-contained, prudent gentleman, but he never fails the trust of the people, though he may avoid shaking hands with them and inviting them to dinner. His son, John Quincy Adams, is active in politics, man of independent convictions, a worker, like all the Adamses, and with a private record which will bear to have the full light of day thrown upon it—for the Adamses never waste themselves upon dissipations, or forget prudence in their amusements, or allow themselves to be led astray by foolish fancies or youthful extravagances. The younger son, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is also making himself a name, as an investigator in the field of social science and a contributor to its literature. He seems to care little about politics; but with characteristic Adams shrewdness and independence pursues a course of his own, and so expends the working force of his nature. He has travelled over the country patiently and skilfully, collecting facts about railroads, and the result is his article in the *North American*. We may expect to get from him other valuable papers on related subjects. He chooses the small, conservative, and exclusive circulation of the *North American* for his literary efforts, entirely disdaining popular applause or attention.

So the Adamses promise to continue to be, perhaps, the most prominent of American families. The present generation is exhibiting the main characteristics of the past ones, and the succeeding generation is likely to be equally prudent, equally careful of its interests, and equally proud of the traditions of its name.

One might add to this the history of the transmission of the aptitude for military pursuits in several prominent American families. Any one who runs through the Army and Navy registers for a long series of years will see the same family, through successive generations, contributing its members to the two services; and our daily observation confirms the fact.

GENUS.

MC PHERSON BARRACKS, ATLANTA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Since the consolidation here last April of six regiments of infantry into three new organizations, and the departure of two of the latter to their different posts in this department, nothing of particular interest has occurred at the garrison beyond the little I shall mention.

We have now five companies of the Eighteenth Infantry here, the balance of the regiment being distributed throughout the State. Two companies left the post a few days ago, destined for the garrisoning of two cities in Georgia, in which disturbances have occurred between the white and colored citizens. At one of these places the trouble is reported to have been of a very serious character, resulting in the breaking open of a jail and the lynching of two negroes, a man and woman, who had had some slight difficulty with their white employer the day before.

All accounts from the lower and eastern section of this State go to confirm the belief that some twenty or more counties thereabouts are in a condition of incipient rebellion, the United States revenue laws and new State laws set at defiance, with the prospect of a reign of terror, and Ku-Klux outrages generally. It is believed that this state of affairs will necessitate the sending of additional troops into south-eastern Georgia, and the declaration of martial law in some particular counties.

Although it is said that this is an unusually hot summer for this place, still the troops and officers' families in the garrison have suffered very little sickness. Occasionally we have a severe thunder-storm with high winds, for which Atlanta is noted, followed by a spell of cool weather of brief duration. A short time ago one of these hurricanes, accompanied by rain and lightning, passed over the garrison, blowing in windows and doors, overturning sentry boxes, and leveling to the ground the magnificent flag-staff adorning the regimental parade. Since that calamity, the garrison has been without colors, but artificers are now hard at work on a new staff to replace the old one, and we are already looking forward with pleasure to the time when it shall be raised.

This is a large and very excellent garrison, with accommodations for a thousand men and their officers. Situated on high and rolling ground, with a circular carriage drive of nearly a mile in length, graded with gravel and lined with a double row of young trees, the intervening space covered with green sward, and the whole surrounded by the new and large buildings comprising the barracks, it is quite pretty to look upon, and most favorite resort for parties from the city in carriages and on horseback, especially at dress parade time.

Under the admirable discipline of its accomplished commandant, General Ruger, the garrison is a model of neatness and order, and when the various improvements in its arrangements are completed, which the general contemplates, I look for it to be one of the best posts in the country. There are a number of ladies in

the garrison at present, and a few nights ago we had a very pleasant little party and ball, gotten up in compliment to the wife of one of the officers, about leaving for a short sojourn in the North.

It was quite an elegant affair, so considered, and reflected much credit on the young gentlemen and their fair assistants, in the management of it. Many people from the city were present; among the number several members of General Ferry's staff, accompanied by their wives, were prominent.

Two general courts-martial are in session here; one in the garrison, of which Major Kellogg is president, and the other in the city. It is supposed their sittings will extend over a period of several weeks, in which time, Army delinquents in this department will be pretty thoroughly dealt with.

Some time about the first of June, an officer of the U. S. Signal Department came here for the purpose of inducing us into the mysteries of the signal code. The hours for instruction were published in orders, and a faithful attendance enjoined upon the officers. The result was that our progress in the "figure language" was rapid; everybody soon acquired the signals, and you might at any time of day see officers signalling to each other across the garrison parade, to keep themselves in practice. The thing was novel, and the interest in it spread, even extending to the ladies. Several tiny silken flags were speedily extemporized and for a week or two these were almost constantly fluttering from the windows of the different quarters, transmitting short messages between the ladies of the garrison.

But this pleasant little episode was soon terminated. General orders, number fifty-nine, relieved our courteous instructor from his duties, and assigned him to another regiment.

Let me conclude, by subscribing myself, in the figures of the code,

1 2 2 1 1 1 2.

MC PHERSON BARRACKS, ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 3, 1869.

MILITARY EDUCATION IN COLLEGES.

THE following is a copy of the report submitted by Brevet Brigadier-General B. S. Roberts to the Secretary of War, on the course of military instruction in Yale College the past year. This is the beginning of an experiment by Congress, intended to make military education more general throughout the country, and it may interest your readers to know what is doing under the law of Congress:

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT, SHEFFIELD
INSTITUTE, YALE COLLEGE, NEW
HAVEN, CONN., July 21, 1869.

Hon. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with special orders of the War Department, dated Washington, July 3, 1868, I reported on 8th August to the President of Yale College, for duty as Professor of military science, under the provisions of the law of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

The faculty of the college accepted the programme I inclose, marked "A," as a proper course for instruction by "lectures," for the academic year now passed, and I accordingly have given the course of instruction to the senior class of the Scientific Department, in conformity hereto. The result has been highly satisfactory, and the concluding examination of the class the past week, has convinced me that the young men of our colleges are greatly interested in the acquisition of military science and military knowledge of every kind, and come to regard it as quite necessary to finish their education, and adapt it to the progress of the age and the enlarged usefulness of citizenship.

But I beg to suggest in this way the embarrassments that grow out of want of proper military texts in the colleges where military professorships are established, and to ask that, as Congress has undertaken to extend throughout the country military education in connection with colleges, your recommendation that it make a sufficient appropriation of moneys to purchase for each college a small library of the most approved modern texts on the science of war, ordnance, artillery, field and permanent fortifications, since the means of war by their increased destructiveness, have rendered obsolete old systems.

I have the honor to suggest that a Board of Officers, from the military professors, may be convened by your orders, for the purpose of considering a plan for your approval, so as to have the course of instruction in all the colleges uniformly the same. It seems to me quite clear that uniformity is essential to the usefulness of all military instruction, and that a plan approved by you under the general regulation this law of Congress authorizes you to make; and the use of the same texts by the students and professors, are of real necessity to insure to the country any great benefits intended by Congress.

I have the honor also to mention by name the five young gentlemen—E. W. Johnson, Norwich, Conn.; C. W. Clarke, New Haven, Conn.; J. C. Hornblower, Paterson, N. J.; H. T. Whitman, Philadelphia, Pa.; and E. W. Willets, Glen Cove, L. I.—in the order in which they are named, as most proficient in their military course, and as young gentlemen in other respects qualified by high character, education and habits, to be commissioned to fill vacancies in the grade of second lieutenants in the infantry, cavalry and artillery of the U. S. Army. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,

Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, and Professor of Military Science, Yale College.

PROGRAMME "A" FOR COURSE OF LECTURES.

First. The Constitution of the United States, its war powers, authority to raise and support armies, and to make the laws for their government and regulation.

Second. The organization of armies and their various departments, including the Militia of the States.

Third. The administration of armies and their various departments.

Fourth. The accountability of the staff departments; the systems of disbursement of public moneys; payment of troops; issues and distribution of public stores; returns and correspondence.

Fifth. Army laws and regulations; customs of war; laws of war and nations.

Sixth. The administration of justice and discipline of armies.

Seventh. The art of war, embracing grand strategy and strategy in the face of enemies.

Eighth. Artillery, ordnance and projectiles in connection with pyrotechnics of war.

Ninth. The science of war, so far as to embrace systems of offence and defence of permanent fortifications and field works, under the destructive power of war, as existing mechanical means have advanced these branches of war science, and changed the old systems.

OUR FOREIGN POPULATION.

ONE of our statisticians has corrected the erroneous impression, so prevalent in Europe and at the South, that a large proportion of the soldiers of the Armies of the United States during the Rebellion were of foreign birth. By a careful computation he has shown that of 2,018,200 white soldiers in the Union Army from the loyal States and Territories 494,900, or less than twenty-five per cent., were foreign born. Another statistician, Mr. Mansfield, of Ohio, the "Veteran Observer," of the New York *Times*, presents a careful analysis of our population to prove that the strictly foreign element and the foreign influence in our population is far less than is usually supposed. He says:

1. How many and who are the native people? To ascertain this let us take some initial point beyond the present generation; let us take two generations, and begin at the first census, 1790. Now, we know by statistics that the natural growth of the white population of the United States—that is, the native settlers of this country, is 25 per cent. decennially. But we know this by another proof. We know exactly the immigration to this country, and calculating, as we can do very nearly, the number of their descendants, and taking them, with the negroes, from the aggregate, and we get almost precisely the same results. What then was the white population of 1790, the original stock of the American nation? In 1790 the white population of this nation was 3,172,464, and that capital in people produced in 1860, by the law of natural progression, 15,224,856, and in 1870—estimating as I do 41,500,000—19,031,070. More than 19,000,000 of the American people are a pure homogeneous Anglo-American race. But this is not all. Prior to 1830 there was really no other race to any considerable amount immigrated to this country. The immigration from Ireland was almost wholly Scotch-Irish—the very same people who to a large extent made the original settlers of this country. A large part of the residue were English, and very few Germans. Other immigrants made a very small increment to this country prior to 1845. Taking 1830 (nearly forty years ago) as the proper initial point, we shall have 24,725,970 (in round numbers, 25,000,000) of a homogeneous Anglo-American population in 1870. Now, of the residue, four and a half millions of blacks, though not of the same race, are really and positively American. Discarding them, however, with Indians, Chinese, etc., and there will remain about 11,000,000 of the European immigration and their descendants, who may not properly be called Anglo-Americans. Of these, about 6,500,000 will in July, 1870, be European born; 4,500,000 of these will be the children of foreigners come to this country in the last forty years. And are they not Americans? Did you ever see the child of an Irishman or a German who grew up with the ideas of his fathers? I never did, although I have seen violent attempts to keep the children foreign or denationalized here. Are Generals Sheridan and Heintzelman, born in Ohio, any less Americans than Grant, who was born there also? The fact is that when the Rebellion came on there were not more than 4,500,000 of foreign-born in this country, and we could have spared the whole of them and got through the war very easily.

2. Who laid the foundations and caused the prosperity of the Western States? There is an attempt made to show that we owe the prosperity of our Great Western States in no small degree to foreign immigrants. I deny the whole of it point-blank; and it is a gross injustice to the noble men who did found the laws, institutions and material prosperity of those States, to attribute their success to a mass of ignorant people who have come to the country within a few years past, who have undoubtedly done their part as common laborers, but who have had nothing to do with shaping and guiding the policy and institutions of those States.

Let me illustrate the history of the West, in relation to its prosperity and policy, by some incidents relating to Ohio. The *Western Annals*, a careful collection of historical data, states that in one year—about 1800—20,000 immigrants passed the mouth of the Muskingum, with thousands of horses and wagons. These were going to Ohio and Kentucky. Among them all there was probably not a dozen foreign-born. They were the farmers of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia going to the West; but this stream kept running on for thirty years, in all which time scarcely any foreigners were found migrating to the West. In 1830 there was but one Catholic church in Cincinnati, and probably not over four in the whole state of Ohio. But then Ohio had a million of inhabitants, and the freest and most liberal system of laws on this continent. What did Ohio owe in the foundation of its policy to European immigrants? But where is a state more prosperous or more noble in all its institutions than Ohio? Now cross the river and what does Kentucky owe to foreigners? What did Indiana owe? What did Illinois owe? You say there are now a great many foreign-born in those States. Certainly. The Irish famine of 1847, and the

German disturbances of 1848, caused from 1847 to 1855 a great emigration, and in that time the foreign element received an enormous accession, and the Roman Catholic church a great increase, and infidelity a like increase. But the immigration of 1854-'55 was greater in proportion to the whole people than it has been since, and greater than, I believe, it ever will be again. Wisconsin, Minnesota and perhaps California, have received a large proportion of foreign; but the older Western States have not. Not more than one in ten of the people Ohio are foreign-born, and they are almost entirely in the cities. Our farming interests are not indebted to more than a very small increment to the labors of foreigners. The majority of the foreign-born remain in the Eastern States; and New York City, and, to some extent, Boston, have thus become cosmopolitan.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY—OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

THE Board of Visitors appointed by the President to attend the annual examination at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in June last, has submitted its report to the War Department, and it will be laid before Congress at its next session.

The Board was composed of Judge Charles H. Warren, of Massachusetts; General John Eaton, Jr., of Tennessee; General David Hunter, U. S. A.; General W. O. Gresham, of Indiana; Hon. B. F. Loan, of Missouri, and Presidents Anderson, of the Rochester University, New York, and Stanton, of the Miami University, Ohio.

The system of discipline prevalent at the Academy is very highly commended. The personal freedom so necessary to the development of strong, self-reliant characters, is not imperilled by unwise restraint, yet the personal knowledge of the Superintendent respecting the habits, conduct and capacity of officers and cadets, is surprisingly minute, and without being oppressive or tyrannical, and consequently repulsive, is made to exercise a constant and powerful influence over both. The main purpose of the Academy, to train young men to be safe and successful officers, is ever kept in view, and never subordinated to other ends. No oppression exists on the part of officers, or sense of degradation on the part of the cadets; but a strict and rigorous discipline, justly, but kindly enforced, commands, even from its subjects, cordial obedience. To every duty well performed a value is attached, while acts of neglect and disobedience are charged to the offender, to count against him in the future. The habitual use of the language, forms and routine of the military service impart to the future officer, while still a cadet, much knowledge of a part of his future duties. The principles of nationality, love of country, and of high personal honor, are carefully nurtured, and insure to the country patriotic and honest, as well as able officers. The list of offences exhibits a gratifying freedom from malicious disobedience or moral turpitude, carelessness being the principal offence known, now that the skilful and persistent efforts of the authorities have all but obliterated the former offences of occasional intoxication, and persecution of new cadets. The Board was pleased with the long-existing practice of reporting the conduct and class standing of each cadet monthly to his friends, but would have been glad to find more evidence that the labors of the academic authorities were seconded by influences from home, and that no cadet is allowed to fall below the measure of his abilities for want of such inspiration, made doubly necessary by his long separation from his family. The introduction and gradual extension of the system of enlarged privileges as a reward for good conduct, is declared to be working very well.

Instruction at the Academy is carried on under general direction of the Superintendent and the special supervision of the Professors, assisted by Army officers distinguished for their attainments in the special branches they are severally detailed to teach. The division of the classes into sections, each in charge of an assistant—the Professor proceeding from section to section, imparting the benefit of his riper knowledge to both teachers and taught—produces a uniformity of attainment not otherwise possible, and is declared to be one of the best features in the system. The blackboard illustrations and recitations of the cadets command high praise, and attest their scientific comprehension of their subjects and the faithfulness and ability of their instructors. A marked deficiency in elegance and even facility of utterance was, however, found to exist, and more training in logic, composition and criticism is considered as exceedingly desirable. This and other deficiencies are charged to the low standard of qualifications for admission, which is asserted to be two years of study below the average of colleges and universities in our own country and in military schools abroad, and to the necessity of devoting the cadet's limited time at the Academy to the studies especially appertaining to his intended profession of arms.

While praising the attainments of the cadets, in foreign languages, the Board thinks that equal attention should be given to our own. The suggested remedial measures for existing deficiencies are embraced in written as well as oral examinations; short courses of lectures upon physical geography, as connected with military operations, and hygiene, as connected with the care and preservation of troops in the field, and historical studies as a means of education. The standard of admission should be raised to correspond in some degree with the standard of other educational institutions at home and abroad.

Constant additions to the scientific apparatus are advised, and the collections of illustrations of natural history, zoology and mineralogy being found to be very far below what is required, a plan for their enlargement and improvement is recommended for adoption.

Competitive examinations as the basis of appointment to the Academy are also suggested.

The separation of the chaplaincy from the professorship of ethics, as an act of justice to both those important offices now languishing from their enforced union, is recommended by the Board, as it has been by all its predecessors for many years. The study of the course of ethics has long been distasteful to the cadets, and this important branch has fallen far below its standard; but

it is believed that the reorganization proposed would revive and make it popular. The Board considers the proposition made to abolish it altogether as inadmissible, but its useful continuance is regarded as dependent upon reorganization.

In drawing, it is advised that more time be given to draw from nature by the eye, and less time to mechanical copying. In practical instruction of all kinds, and both of a military and civil character, gratifying proficiency was observed. An interesting chapter of the report is devoted especially to the signal and telegraph drill, the application of these auxiliaries to military operations, and the almost wonderful combinations of one with the other, as illustrated by the cadets, exciting the admiration of the Board.

The police of the grounds and buildings, with the exception of a want of underground drainage, is pronounced, after general observation confirmed by minute examination, to be excellent in every respect. The Superintendent's administration of the varied concerns of the Academy, zealously aided by his staff officers, is as highly commended by this as by former Boards of Visitors. In commenting upon this branch of their inquiry, the Board expresses an opinion adverse to the displacement unnecessarily of any officers in the more responsible administrative posts.

The fiscal affairs of the Academy are reported upon very favorably. Purchases of supplies seem to have been judiciously made at seasonable times, and consequently at reasonable prices, and the accounts have been kept with scrupulous exactness.

The cadets' hospital is large enough for the ordinary wants of the Academy; is well kept, but needs more light and a better system of drainage than cesspools beneath the building.

The library contains some 23,000 volumes, chiefly scientific works pertaining to the studies pursued at the Academy, but with a judicious infusion of biographical and historical works. To enable it to keep up with the wants of the age, yearly appropriations are needed, and \$2,000 is suggested as the appropriation for the current year. A good catalogue is much needed, and one has been prepared without any cost to the Government, and its publication, at a cost of \$1,000, is advised.

In conclusion, the Board expresses its opinion that however nearly the Military Academy may have met the wants of the past, it does not, in view of our national growth, the place we have taken among the nations and the progress made of late years in the science and art of war, meet the requirements of the present, as the one military school of a great nation, and that it should be raised to a standard unsurpassed abroad. They therefore recommend that the Academy be greatly enlarged, the number of pupils greatly increased, and two separate courses of study pursued. One in a general class for all the cadets, the other in a special class formed by selection of the best material from the other class; the general class to be limited to a thorough comprehension of the elementary principles of the art of war, but the special class to be limited only to the boundaries of knowledge upon that subject. Other changes are suggested as dependent upon the adoption of this proposed basis of reorganization, reaching, among other things, to a return of a portion of the graduates in each year to civil life, and to an entire change in the system of promotion in the Army.

As the result of their investigations the Board finds that, considering existing obstacles, wonderful results have been attained under the present organization; that many defects of that organization can and should be remedied; but that the time has come for a new organization altogether, on a greatly enlarged plan.

THE New York *Times* of August 5th, after noticing the ungentlemanly impropriety which dogs the President and endeavors to ridicule his daily private life, says:

Now what has this idle, cigar-smoking, horse jockey of a President accomplished during the brief five months that he has had such control of the Government as Congress accorded him? By a greater care in the selection of trustworthy agents, and by a vigorous enforcement of the law, the revenues have so rapidly increased that the direct debt of the Government has already, since his inauguration, been reduced between forty-three and forty-four millions of dollars. The revenues from whiskey and tobacco alone have more than doubled. A reduction of the Army from forty regiments to twenty-five is to result in a further saving of many millions. The effect of the new policy of the Government toward the Indians cannot now be appreciated, but enough is already known to make a further economy in that direction that must be estimated by millions. Our Federal securities are worth to-day at least \$250,000,000 more than they were worth the day our President was inaugurated, and are advancing at the rate of ten or fifteen millions a week. There is no doubt of our ability to fund the entire national debt within a year at a rate of interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. We are sure of a surplus at the end of the current fiscal year of from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000, and it is no longer a question that our revenues will justify a large reduction of our taxes.

AN archaeological investigation of the country around Gettysburg, conducted by a learned antiquarian, has proved the truth of a belief long entertained by residents that the battle-field of Gettysburg had, in the distant past, been the scene of a bloody struggle between the Indians or some unknown or long extinct race. This fact is attested by the exhumation of the military implements of the combatants, and the remains of the dead in what is known as the Indian Field, about a mile south-west of Round Top and of the National Cemetery. These relics are found thickly imbedded in the soil over the whole area of territory which was the scene of the rebel defeat in 1863. They consist of stone arrow-heads, battle-axes, war clubs, shields, etc. Some of them have been disinterred from their tomb of centuries and placed on exhibition in the college for the present, but they will soon be placed in a case at the Springs Hotel.

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A WRITER in the *Journal Official*, says that the Ottoman Government has recently turned its attention to the reforms urgently required in the naval and military schools. The reorganization of the former has been confided to Hobart Pasha, who has made every effort in his power to establish a system of instruction of real utility. Before his time the studies were completely insufficient, no practical methods of teaching existed, and the pupils were unable to acquire the knowledge indispensable to their career. The Admiral, struck by the grave defects of this state of things, has given the direction of the studies to an experienced officer who served many years in the English Navy; a twenty-gun brig has been placed at his disposal; every day the three divisions of the pupils are exercised on board. A frigate is shortly to be applied to the same purpose, and these young men will then be able to undertake voyages in the Seas of Marmora and the Archipelago. These are important improvements, and constitute a practical training which did not previously exist, and they have been rapidly accomplished, owing to the energy of Hobart Pasha. Great progress still remains to be realized in scientific and literary instruction, but hopes are entertained that, the first impulse having been given, the Turkish Government will endeavor by new reforms to complete the education of the young men called upon to render such important services to their country. As to the military school, since the commencement of 1867, Aali and Fusa Pashas have understood the necessity of inaugurating a new system; a commission of Turkish and European officers was appointed to consider the changes necessary, but various circumstances have hitherto delayed the application of the measures they proposed. At present the Seraskier Hussein Pasha, who, during his command in Crete, was able to appreciate the necessity of giving a superior education to the officers, has appointed the president of the late commission to the control of these institutions, and there is every reason to hope that the projected reforms will be at once carried into execution.

THE Post of Fort Lowell, New Mexico, has been discontinued.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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WEST POINT.

THE abstract of the report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy gives ample evidence that their examination was made something more than a mere perfunctory task. Two of the gentlemen of the Board were themselves prominent and experienced educators, and the other members were men of practical good sense and unbiased judgment.

The praise which the system of discipline extorted in the report, is praise which would be bestowed even by some of the Congressional enemies of the Academy, if they would take the pains to examine the workings of the institution. A good answer to the charge that the Academy creates a class hostile to our republican ideas, is furnished in the statement of this practical Board, that "the principles of nationality, love of country, and of high personal honor are carefully nurtured, and insure to the country patriotic and honest, as well as able officers." They then go on to say that "the list of offences exhibits a gratifying freedom from malicious disobedience or moral turpitude, carelessness being the principal offence known, now that the skilful and persistent efforts of the authorities have all but obliterated the former offences of occasional intoxication and persecution of new cadets." West Point, however, does not now need defence, and we have no occasion to enforce the truth of the good report of the Board upon the influence of the institution in developing honesty, pride and patriotism in its students. The discussion which is now going on as to the civil service, and the necessity, if public morality is to be maintained, of cleansing that national sore, is tending to make these primitive virtues more highly prized than they have been of late years. The contrast between the purity and efficiency of our military service and the weakness and immorality of our civil service is too apparent to escape the attention of those who are working for a reform of the latter. That this purity and efficiency is due in great part to the high standard of public morality and personal responsibility inculcated at our Military and Naval Academies can scarcely be doubted.

The recommendations of the report seem to be generally sound and sensible. If there is "a marked deficiency in elegance, and even facility of utterance" on the part of the cadets, it surely ought to be remedied. That this can be done by "more training in logic, composition and criticism," is perhaps true. The critical study of English literature and the models of English writing, would undoubtedly afford a valuable addition to the culture given by the Academy. But the fault which the Board points out, we should say, is one discernible in most of our institutions of learning. Even where the classics are studied—and they are almost unequalled, when properly taught, for cultivating precision and elegance in writing and speaking—how frequently do we find crude speakers, and careless writers turned out, to inflict themselves on their fellows as "liberally educated men." This is because English literature receives too little attention in connection with the ancient languages, or is pursued under incompetent instructors. We lately had occasion to revise a manuscript written by one of our college professors of rhetoric, which

would have done discredit to one of his own freshmen. But in saying this we do not inveigh against the suggestion of the Board. We only mean that it applies with almost equal force to our civil universities. It is exceedingly desirable, for the benefit of clear reports and accurate statements, so necessary in soldiers, that the cadets should be taught to handle their words as skilfully as they handle their muskets. Our own experience, we may add, of our educated West Point Army writers—and naturally it is a pretty wide one—is that they are well up to the graduates of most of our citizen colleges, in the use of the vernacular; but whatever can be done to increase the cultivation of the cadets in their own language, should not fail to be availed of.

The suggestion of a higher standard of qualification for admission is altogether judicious. The standard now is confessedly very much too low. The time and ability of competent instructors should not be wasted during the first years of the course in teaching boys what they ought to have learned in a grammar-school before assuming to seek admission to the Academy. We can also cordially indorse the opinion in favor of competitive examinations as the basis of appointment to West Point. This plan has been followed by several Congressmen in selecting young men to whom to give their nominations, and it has been productive of the best results. The only fair, the only republican method is that of competitive examinations.

Passing by several of the recommendations, of which we may speak hereafter, we come to the most important of them all, the recommendation that "the Academy be greatly enlarged, the number of pupils greatly increased, and two separate courses of study pursued. One in a general class for all the cadets, the other in a special class formed by selection of the best material from the other class; the general class to be limited to a thorough comprehension of the elementary principles of the art of war, but the special class to be limited only to the boundaries of knowledge upon that subject." This enlargement of the Academy, which was proposed some time since by Inspector-General SCHRIERER, would by no means entail a proportionate increase in its expenses. To use a mechanical term, the "plant" is already there, perfected by long experience, and, with comparatively little additional outlay, the benefits of our one great military training school could be enjoyed by double the number of cadets. The details of the plan proposed are, perhaps, open to discussion; but in general the plan commends itself to thoughtful men.

A VALUABLE monograph on "Mortars in Harbor Defence," recently read before the Engineers Club of United States Engineers, by Major and Brevet Brigadier-General HENRY L. ABBOT, has been published in a pamphlet for private circulation. The partiality of General ABBOT for mortars, or rather his just appreciation of them, is well understood in the Army, and the purpose of his treatise is to show how mortars can be effectively used to defend our coasts against the attacks of iron-clad vessels. Horizontal firing has little result against these walls of iron which are driving the ancient walls of oak from the ocean. A shot from even the heaviest of smooth-bore guns produces little or no effect upon the deck of an iron-clad, because of the small angle at which it strikes. To effectively assail a hostile vessel, therefore, in this, its most vulnerable spot, General ABBOT proposes to substitute vertical for horizontal firing, and increase the efficiency of our coast batteries, by the introduction of mortars capable of throwing solid 20-inch shot. Having ascertained what force is required to penetrate the strongest deck afloat, he proceeds to determine the best means of providing this force.

The greatest velocity is required, of course, at the moment of impact, and this velocity will be roughly estimated, in proportion to the distance, measured vertically from the highest point of the trajectory to the earth. To attain the height necessary to secure the requisite fall and velocity with so heavy a projectile as a 20-inch solid shot, very heavy mortars will be needed to sustain the large charges called for. But mortar firing is inaccurate as a rule. To provide against this inaccuracy,

General ABBOT proposes to introduce a *chassis* and platform or bed, so contrived as to increase the efficiency of fire. He also proposes to assemble twelve of these mortars in one battery, not in a line, but around a common centre, with traverses and bomb-proofs, and interior defences, forming to some extent a stronghold efficient for defence as well as offence. Besides increasing the chances of injuring a hostile flotilla by this concentration of fire, accuracy of fire is further secured by an arrangement for observing the range of the projectiles from two different points, and directing the elevation and varying the charges by signalling to the various positions occupied by the mortars.

Having described the practical working of his system, and presented his arguments for its adoption, General ABBOT next demonstrates that no war vessel now afloat has a deck strong enough to withstand the shock of a 20-inch shot thrown in the manner and with the charges he proposes to use. Detailed estimates of the cost of the proposed battery are furnished, and the scheme is illustrated by a well-executed diagram of the plan and a section. If General ABBOT can rifle his mortars, as the Prussians are proposing to do, he can still further increase their accuracy of fire, and add another powerful argument to those he has already presented for the adoption of his system. We are sorry that his "notes" are not published in a shape to secure for them a wider circulation. Every contribution to this problem of defence against iron-clads is especially valuable just now, and it is important to its solution that investigation should be stimulated by an interchange of opinions and facts among scientific soldiers.

WE have not yet received the order from Washington, but the telegraph reports that the Secretary of the Navy has made a further change in the names of naval vessels, as follows: Arizona, originally Neshaminy, is changed to *Nevada*; Hecla, originally Shackamaxon, to *Nebraska*; Hercules, originally Quinsigamond, to *Oregon*; Thunderer, originally Passaconaway, to *Massachusetts*; Astoria, originally *Omaha*, name restored; Cambridge, originally Pushmataha, to *Congress*; Detroit, originally *Canandaigua*, name restored; Achilles, originally *Modoc*, do.; Etna, originally *Nauset*, do.; Argos, originally *Koka*, do.; Atlas, originally *Nahant*, do.; Castor, originally *Mahopac*, do.; Spitfire, originally *Suncook*, do.; Stromboli, originally *Wassuc*, do.; Tartar, originally *Yazoo*, do.; Tempest, originally *Yuma*, do.; Vesuvius, originally *Tippecanoe*, to *Wyandotte*; Vixen, originally *Neosho*, to *Osceola*; Tornado, originally *Winnebago*, name restored.

We call this a further change, for it is not, as some of the daily papers declare it to be, a restoration of the old Indian names. Of the eighteen changes made, only twelve are restorations, and where forty-two Indian names were stricken from the list of naval vessels, only fourteen are restored by this order, leaving a clear balance of twenty-eight against the advocates of the Indian nomenclature.

WE are to have the systems of tactics in use by the artillery, cavalry and infantry practically tested, with a view to reconciling their differences, and deciding upon a uniform system of commands, and of drum and bugle signals. The Board to whom the subject is committed, will be presided over by Major-General SCHOFIELD. In addition to General SCHOFIELD it is composed of two officers of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery. The Board is charged with authority to test these tactics at any of the military garrisons in the Military Division of the Missouri, and to call upon any officer of the Army for written reports.

REAR-ADmiral Cooper Keys, R. N., has presented a report of a recent cruise with the Royal Naval Reserve, which gives great satisfaction to our English contemporaries. In the opinion of the Admiral, the Reserve affords an efficient force of blue-jackets large enough to man any fleet that can possibly be got together on a sudden emergency, and quite equal to the duty of manning iron-clads. The Admiral recommends the substitution of iron-clads for the wooden line-of-battle ships which at present constitute part of the reserve fleet, a change which is being made as fast as the iron-clad ships

can be got ready. Armor-clad ships, it is argued, can be kept in a better state of efficiency, and far more ready for service, by being stationed as coast-guard ships, with a reduced company of officers and men on board, than they could be if retained in the steam reserves at Portsmouth or Devonport; the character of a reserve force also requires that the men should be massed together in considerable numbers, and accustomed to the duties they would have to perform in a fleet during time of war—duties which they could not so well learn if distributed in the smaller cruisers. The First Division of the steam reserve, at Devonport, includes four iron-clads: the *Prince Albert*, a turret ship; the *Lord Clyde*, carrying twenty-four guns; the *Research*, a four gun sloop, and the *Waterwitch*, a hydraulic gun boat of 778 tons. At Portsmouth are the turret ships *Royal Sovereign*, five guns, and *Wivern*, four guns, the *Audacious*, and the *Captain*. In addition to these is the *Repulse*, twelve guns, at Woolwich. The *Captain* is to be armed with 12 inch muzzle-loading rifle guns of twenty-five tons, which are about being tested at Shoeburyness, with 200 rounds of battering charges, 67 pounds of rifle L. G. powder. Although their endurance has already been tested by firing over 250 heavy charges from one gun, it has been thought advisable to render assurance doubly sure.

REAR-ADmiral Charles H. Poor, successor to Rear-Admiral Hoff in command of the North Atlantic squadron, is a native of Massachusetts. He entered the naval service on the 1st day of March, 1825, as a midshipman, serving in the West Indies until 1828, when he was transferred to the Mediterranean. He subsequently served on board the famous frigate *Java*. In 1833 he was stationed in Brazilian and Indian waters. In 1835 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant; and, in 1837, after being some months on waiting orders, he was ordered to the coast of Brazil. He was on duty at the Washington Navy-yard from 1845 until 1848, when he was placed in command of the storeship *Relief* and sent to the coast of Brazil. In 1849 and 1850 he was inspector of naval stores at Norfolk. From 1851 to April, 1855, he was in the Pacific. On his return home he was commissioned a commander, and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard. In 1858 he was placed on waiting orders, and from 1859 till 1861 commanded the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, attached to the home squadron. During this latter year he was promoted to the rank of captain, and a few months after took command of the steam sloop *Saratoga*, of the Pacific squadron. He remained with this vessel until the Rebellion ended, and was promoted to the rank of commodore in July, 1862. In 1866 Commodore Poor was placed in command of the naval station at Mound City, Illinois, and last year was commissioned a rear-admiral on the active list and ordered to the command of the Washington Navy-yard, where he has since been on duty.

THE *Invalide Russe*, organ of the Russian War Office, has a series of articles urging the necessity, for strategical purposes, of improving the railway communication between the various parts of the empire. It points out that there are as yet no railways connecting the interior of Russia with the Vistula, the Crimea, and the Caucasus, or Central Asia; that there is no safe or rapid means of transferring troops from one point on the frontier to another; that the communication between the provinces where the irregular cavalry is recruited and the frontier is very defective; and that the important positions on the coasts of the Baltic and Black Sea are not connected, as they should be, by lines of railway. The only line which is really important from a strategical point of view is that from Kharkov to Rostov, which enables the Cossacks of the Don to be moved rapidly and at short notice to the frontier. As against Prussia, Russia has only a line running parallel with her frontier, and too far distant from it to be of any military use, while Prussia has three lines parallel to the northern frontier of Poland, and two at right angles to it. The *Invalide Russe* concludes from the above facts that it is absolutely necessary for Russia to complete her network of railways on the west and south-west, and that she shou'd begin with the latter, as a conflict is to be expected 't Austria and Turkey sooner than with Prussia. Its arguments are another evidence that the European Governments are beginning to comprehend the important part that railroads are henceforth to play in frontier defence. The old system of guarding the interior frontier lines by elaborate fortifications will be done away with, and fortified camps, with a thorough system of railroad communication, will take their place as a means of defence. The Prussians understand this; hence their willingness to submit to the demolition of the fortress of Luxemburg. There will certainly be a great gain to national exchequers, when the money heretofore expended on fortifications is devoted to build-

ing railroads, and thus developing the resources of a country. Thus will the energies devoted to preparation for war be made productive instead of wasteful, and add immediately to wealth instead of being merely a charge for insurance against the loss of that wealth. Here is a concession to the modern spirit of utility, which ought to reconcile it to those necessities of military preparation with which it naturally shows so much discontent.

The telegraphic system of Russia is also to be more fully developed, and two Russian contractors who have been authorized by the Emperor to construct a line of telegraph across Russia, have already commenced the works necessary for this undertaking. The line, it is said by authority, is to be used "exclusively in the transmission of Anglo-Indian correspondence," and is to pass from the Prussian frontier by Warsaw, Zitomir, Odessa, Kertch, and Tiflis, crossing the Black Sea and the Straits of Kertch, by a submarine cable. This cable, which is 170 versts long, was laid down a month ago between Djouba and Konstantinofka, as decided by a commission which was sent last year to take soundings in the Black Sea in the corvette *Lioness*.

COMMODORE Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has collected and arranged with remarks, the various decisions and discussions in England and in this country, in regard to the rule of the road at sea and in inland waters, and the subject of collisions, and the law of the port helm. It is an exhaustive compilation, prepared with great care, neatly printed at the Government printing office, and bound into a handsome volume. Commodore Jenkins has also published a pamphlet on barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, and atmospheric appearances as aids in foretelling weather, with brief rules for their use, and the practical application of their separate and combined indications as weather guides. A third treatise by the same author is on the subject of ships' compasses, including the subjects of binnacles and swinging ship. These are all valuable hand-books for those who go down to the sea in ships; and the reputation of their author is guarantee for their accuracy. The loss of life at sea, collisions, ships' lights, and the rule of the road at sea, have been made the special subjects of discussion before the Royal United Service Institute in England. These discussions, and the publications of Mr. Lacon and others, in England, have been freely drawn upon by Commodore Jenkins, in his first-mentioned work, to supplement his statement of the regulations and laws bearing upon the subject he discusses.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of our English military contemporaries complains sadly of the lack of provision in quarters for married officers. Our own readers have had their feelings stirred, in times past, by "Regular's" description of "Life in a Casemate," but they have never had reason to make such complaints as these of the English military writer, the statement of which, in a public print, ought certainly to speedily result in the remedy of the evil exposed:

Why is it that, among the many improvements effected in nearly all the barracks in the United Kingdom, it has never occurred to those who suggest them to build a house in each for the married officers? It has been done for the married private soldier, allotting one room to each. The married officer is either ignored altogether or he is presumed to be rich enough to pay for a house in the vicinity of the barracks; but there are married officers who are too poor to pay house rent, and some who find, after paying the necessary expenses incurred by their position, that they have next to nothing to live on, and suffer many inconveniences therefrom, in addition to which, the want of a house to separate them from the single officers is not only an inconvenience but often an insult and annoyance. The "boys of the period" who enter the Army as officers now are not the gentlemen who served in it a few years back, and think nothing of making their house resound with noises like a low music-hall, a dog-kennel, and lastly, a place wherein to carry out their plans of prostitution. Imagine five or six of these "boys" in one house having dined, sang, danced, hooted, yelled, and accomplished the destruction of various articles in the mess-room, finally agreeing to send for their "gay women," they come, are welcomed with more hooting, yelling, inamodest language and laughter; remain until next morning, sometimes afternoon. Is this the house for an old officer, his wife and family, to live in? It is not. The rules that discipline the rank and file of the Army prevent any such irregularities taking place in their quarters, even if the married had not the advantage of a separate house; then why should not the married officers be protected some way?

THE military gymnasium at Portsmouth, England, seems to be having a very good effect in developing the soldiers of the two regiments attending it. During the last quarter the average daily attendance from the Thirtieth regiment has been 34.57, and that of the Sixty-seventh 62.81. The average increase in the chest measurement of the men of the Thirtieth has been 2½ inches; the fore arm 4/8ths of an inch, and the upper arm slightly over 4/8ths of an inch; and the average to each man of the Sixty-seventh was about two inches in the chest, with a proportionate increase both in the fore and upper arm.

NEW BOOKS.

THAT veteran of our early American letters, John Neal, has lately published his "Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life." It is the autobiography of a garrulous and egotistic man of seventy-five, who has been associated with many people of distinction, greater or less, in politics, literature and reforms, who kept himself pretty busy with work and quarrels and enterprises, and whose *naïve* story of his life is at least interesting.

One of his numerous literary ventures was "Randolph," which he says "was to be a story in the form of letters, giving an account of our celebrities, orators, writers, etc." out of which grew a hostile correspondence with a naval officer. The time was 1823. Without justifying Mr. Neal either in writing or doing as he did then or now in publishing the history of his adventure, we simply quote the account as he gives it, leaving the reader to make his own criticism :

It ("Randolph") was published in Philadelphia, under the superintendence of Mr. Simpson, editor of the *Independent*, and brother-in-law of Dr. Watkins. No sooner did it appear in Baltimore, than the whole city flamed outright with indignation—so, at least, I was assured; and the great unreasoning multitude were ready to roast the supposed author alive, or run him up, as they did poor David Hoffman, almost, at a neighboring tree. And why? Simply because the great William Pinkney had just been called away, dying suddenly, with harness on, while heaving at the pillars of something huge and monstrous in our system of law, which only he might venture to grapple with, and our whole country was overshadowed for a time with the darkness that followed.

Now, it so happened that, in "Randolph" I had given a sketch of Mr. Pinkney, in which, after acknowledging his greatness, and saying that the giant had gone to his slumbers, like a giant, I had superadded a fling or two, which he well deserved, though it was rather unbecoming in me, at some of his doings and characteristics, professional and social. The sketch had been written just as it appeared in "Randolph," while Mr. Pinkney was in robust health, and when we often met, face to face, at the Baltimore bar. My book was going through the press at Philadelphia, and the offensive part had been worked off when he died, or I should have struck out the objectionable passages, or at least have qualified them, not being of those who war with the dead, whatever I may do with the living.

In the midst of the commotion that followed, his son Edward C., a midshipman in the United States Navy, a poet of unquestionable genius, who had come home, after a long absence, only to see the last of his renowned father, happened to be in the bookstore of a Mr. Cole, with whom I had had a misunderstanding not long before; and he, being both meddlesome and spiteful, handed my book to the young man, with the leaf turned down where I had sketched his father.

Having read this with a temper wholly unprepared, and overlooking all I had said in favor of that father, and fastening on two or three phrases, which, however, truthful, had no business there, being both indiscreet and offensive, he lost no time in hurrying off a most imperious note for me, in which he, "as the son of William Pinkney," required me "to disavow, unequivocally, in writing, any agency in the publication of 'Randolph.'" This was dated Oct. 10, 1823.

Not being disposed to quibble—instead of disavowing any agency in the publication of the book, which I might have done with perfect truth, for I had nothing to do with the publication, I answered the insolent note as if he had written authorship instead of publication; saying, "I do not admit the right of any man, whether he be the son of Mr. Pinkney or not, to call upon me for an answer, either one way or the other, in the matter in question; I shall neither own nor deny the authorship of 'Randolph' for the present, whatever I may be disposed to do hereafter."

"However," I added, that we might have a clear field, and that if I accepted the challenge it should be for a reason that would not oblige me to accept half a hundred more, "however, I do not hesitate to say that I have read the work in question, and that the portrait of Mr. Pinkney is altogether true, in its general features, according to my own observation; and that, if it be not so, there are enough to contradict the author, and confront him, whoever he may be."

This, too, was dated October 10th, and written immediately, in the presence of Mr. Dulaney, who, seeing me about to seal it, asked permission to read it. I assented. He read it, declared it unsatisfactory and forthwith handed me the following:

"As you refuse to comply with my former demand, be pleased to make arrangements with my friend for the alternative usual in such cases. It were well they should be speedy."

Here was a pretty kettle of fish! Because, just here, if anywhere, was to be found a decent pretence, if not a justifiable cause of challenge; and for a challenge, too, not on account of the publication, nor even for the authorship, but for adopting and re-asserting the offensive passages, and vouching for their truth. But this advantage was overlooked by Mr. Dulaney, his friend, who, after reading my answer, and pronouncing it unsatisfactory, took it upon himself to hand me a peremptory challenge, already written, with the signature of his principal, of the same date, showing how little, or I should rather say, how much, had been left to the discretion of that friend.

Having asked the age of my youthful adversary, whom I had never seen, and of whom I knew nothing beyond the fact that he was a midshipman in the United States Navy, I promised Mr. Dulaney an immediate answer, adding that, if I should refuse the cartel, my friend Charles F. Mayer, who knew young Pinkney

well, and had studied law with his father, would be the bearer; and that, if accepted, I should send it by another, having in my mind M. Trenck, the fencing-master, being myself a capital swordsman, and thinking, perhaps, a prick in the forearm, or a touch in the breast, would be sufficient; but then, if he should rush blindly upon me, and I should have to run him through, in self-defence, what then?

My mind was now made up. And I wrote as follows:

"SIR: Your last note would not seem to require much consideration; but I have given it a good deal; and my reply is, that I cannot accept a challenge, under the circumstances of this case, whatever I might do, where I held myself amenable to the laws of honor or society, for any outrage upon either."

"BALTIMORE, Oct. 10, 1823."

This note my friend Mayer delivered the next day, not having been able to find my adversary on the evening it was written, although he called for the purpose.

And then came the following, dated Oct. 11th:

"SIR: I have received your singular answer to my note. Reconsider its subject, and write more to my satisfaction before the evening, or I will post you in the worst terms that contempt can devise. I am, etc.,

"EDWARD C. PINKNEY."

Chivalric and conciliatory, to be sure! And what a tremendous threat for a man who had been assured, that, if he refused the cartel, he would be assaulted in the street. Nevertheless, I took no notice of the threat, offered no word of explanation, though I might have done so, and with effect, I dare say, if I had been approached in a magnanimous spirit; for no man thought, or spoke, or wrote more highly of the father, as a lawyer, and I had not even touched upon his moral or private character.

On the 14th of October, after waiting three whole days for the answer, which he had insisted upon having sent "before the evening" of the 11th, he distributed sundry little slips of dirty paper, measuring five inches long by two and a half inches wide, the following tremendous *Anathema maranatha*:

"The undersigned, having entered into some correspondence with the reputed author of 'Randolph,' who is, or is not, sufficiently described as John Neal, a gentleman by indulgent courtesy, informs honorable men that he has found him unpossessed of courage to make satisfaction for the insolence of his folly.

"Saying thus much, the undersigned commits the craven to his infamy.

"EDWARD C. PINKNEY."

"BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, 1823."

And yet here I am, at the end of five-and-forty years, alive and hearty. And where is he? Gone to his untimely grave, poor fellow, without ever having met, or encountered me, for a single moment.

I had been vociferously threatened, I had even been assured that I should be shot down in the street, "like a dog." But I had accepted the alternative, not caring that! for being posted "in the worst terms contempt could devise;" and prepared for a personal attack, not by arming, but by throwing aside the only weapon I had ever carried in all my life, and then, but for a few months, at most—a rattan with a stiletto in the handle, the parting gift of a friend; and by going about alone, every day and evening, that my young Hotspur might have nothing to complain of. I had been accustomed to walk, every pleasant afternoon, with my friend Mayer, the bearer of my reply to Mr. Pinkney, upon the express understanding that, inasmuch as he was a married man, or at least a widower, with a young family on his hands, if the quarrel became serious, I should be at liberty to choose another messenger.

The next day, when I entered the crowded court-room, I found all the bar in busy consultation, huddled together in groups of three or four, and whispering together; at last, I caught one of the members reading a slip of paper, which somebody had just handed him. Could it be the dreadful posting I had been threatened with? I had come by the post-office and other public places, on my way to the court-house, but had seen nothing, heard nothing, to startle or disturb me.

"Will you allow me to look at that?" said I to a brother who was reading it on the sly, without observing that I was near him. He started, colored, and, after a moment or two of hesitation, handed me the paper, with what he meant for a smile. It was indeed the portentous missive, about five inches by two-and-a-half. I am able to give the exact size, for I published a *fac-simile*, with the very language of my antagonist, and all our correspondence, in "Errata," which was then going through the press, at full speed.

"Allow me to keep this!" I said, and then, without waiting for a reply, hurried off to have it inserted in my book; and, from that moment, went by myself, alone and unarmed, into every public place of the city; to the theatre, the concert-room, the soda-water establishments, then just introduced, and always in full blast, night and day, and through all the neighboring highways, without being assailed; and one day—about a week after I had met two or three different members of the family, who were always the first to bow—as I was coming back to my office from a long walk, through Holiday street, I saw just ahead of me two gentlemen, one of whom I knew to be Dulaney, and the other I took it for granted was young Pinkney, whom, as I have said before, I had never met with. On approaching, I buttoned up my coat, and quietly drew off my gloves, preparing for the worst, and, on my conscience, hoping for the worst; for I was tired of waiting for the catastrophe. As we drew nearer, Dulaney touched his hat—and I mine; and there the matter ended. Who the stranger was, I never knew or asked; but I cannot believe it was Pinkney, who, by the way, died not long after, leaving many a sorrowful admirer of his character and genius.

"Why the devil did not N— accept the challenge of Pinkney?" said some one who knew me, and who knew of what I was capable, to William Gwinn, editor of the *Federal Gazette*, who also knew me. "Why?"

said Gwinn, because no other man living would have refused it!" And Gwinn was more than half right, I think. If nobody else would have accepted it, I might; I do not say that I should; for I had written and published a novel against duelling—"Keep Cool"—and a prodigious article in the "Portico," on the same side. But I might have done so, nevertheless; for, though uncovertous of notoriety, I had a profound contempt for public opinion; holding that the multitude were never right, where it was possible to be wrong.

Soon after this, to show what the effect was upon a duelling community, where, to refuse a challenge, and be posted for cowardice, no mortal man was thought capable of outliving, let me say that my standing at the bar, and in society, at Baltimore and Washington, was, if anything, rather improved by the position I had taken; for nobody thought I had refused from fear of the consequences. But they were mistaken; for afraid I was, both of myself and of my gallant young adversary, though my principles had more to do with the refusal, than my fears, fifty times over.

One other incident, and I have done. A great military ball was given at Washington, within a month or so after I had been posted. Among the managers was Lieutenant Hall, of the United States marines, a fine fellow, and a particular friend of Pinkney. From him, I received a special invitation; and at Washington went to meet a large number of his friends and officers, at his quarters. Nothing was said of the challenges, or the posting, and I was everywhere treated with distinguished courtesy and with the greatest possible respect; showing that men have little to fear, even among fire-eaters, that they are believed to act from principle.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY SYSTEM.

M. DUMAINE, the military publisher in Paris, has printed in separate little volumes the conferences, which, at the suggestion of Marshal Niel, have recently been given by officers of the French Army. The right of translation is reserved, but we strongly recommend the study of these lectures to such of our readers as are versed in French. Most of the subjects which now divide the opinions of military men are ably and concisely handled, and we find such an officer as M. Fay, who followed the campaign of 1866, treating his audience to the military organization of Germany, then the geography of that country, and in a third conference, to his opinion upon some recent works on tactics. Major Prevost, of the Engineers, lectures on the interesting subjects of temporary fortifications and military telegraphs, and more than one officer deals with the vexed question of the rôle which cavalry will play in future wars when brought in contact with breech-loaders. In Conference No. 2, M. Maldan, of the Artillery, delivers his ideas on the new armaments, and the modifications they will necessitate. He says, for example, "Fighting by means of skirmishers tends to become the normal mode of action for infantry, which can better take advantage of uneven ground, of the shelter offered by a wood, a tree, a stone, or a ditch, than the other arms, and answers perfectly to the principal object proposed, which is to strike the enemy without exposing one's self. It has always been a dangerous operation to charge unshaken infantry over a level surface, especially with that infantry protected; and nowadays all the advantage would be with the defence. Troops ordered to charge over 300 or 400 yards, no matter what their courage, would, evidently, be exposed to total destruction before reaching their object. Troops, therefore, must not only advance covered by skirmishers, but they must learn how to take advantage of every kind of shelter which offers itself. A country which is flat in appearance has often different levels which suffice to protect men from artillery by making them lie down upon a gentle slope. These are precautions which accord perfectly with bravery, and which must not be neglected. Hedges, bushes, furrows, can be utilized to hide men, if not from the fire, at least from the sight of the enemy, and, in certain instances, where the thing is possible, the rapid formation of a trench should be resorted to."

"But this means of shelter, useful at times, should not be indulged in too often. When troops are behind a line of skirmishers, waiting for the moment to relieve it, support it, or dash forward at the enemy, it is bad to have men leaving their trench reluctantly." M. Maldan then expresses the opinion that artillery will be extensively used in future wars, both for attack and defence, and that guns will be employed, out of musketry range, to throw the heads of columns into disorder. But he has already told us that the normal rôle of infantry is to be confined to skirmishing. He goes on to remark "the experience of recent wars, and the study of recent campaigns have shown the necessity of husbanding infantry, so as to hold it in hand for a decisive moment, and the impossibility of making a breach with the bayonet." This opinion will be a sad blow for the French army, which labors under the idea it is irresistible with the bayonet. But will it be better pleased with the injunction not to rush in? "This advice is above all necessary," says M. Maldan, "for French troops with whom the cry of *en avant* is traditional; they are always ready for the first dash. To the same extent as this natural disposition of the French soldier is fine and worthy of encouragement, so is it necessary to regulate it in order to prevent a disaster when he is opposed to an enemy more calm and possessing a breech-loader." M. Maldan pointed out that severe losses were experienced in the Crimea and in Italy by troops dashing at an enemy under cover, and he appeared unwilling to contemplate the consequences which would result from any undue rashness; at present he could only add that neighboring nations have long taught that if the first terrible attack of the French can be resisted, then they are easy to beat, and expressed the hope that his countrymen would by their steadiness prove the fallacy of this doctrine when the time for demonstration arrived.

We turn to M. Fay's little book on tactics, and to where that officer treats the loose manner of fighting now advocated in Prussia, where battles are worked out by companies instead of battalions or brigades. Colonel

Ferri-Pisani, an officer on Prince Napoleon's staff, having criticised General Molke's account of the campaign and Prussian operations, drew upon him a sharp reply which M. Fay took up. He said: "The article in the *Militärische Blätter* answers very roughly that the company is employed to act alone in Prussia because the captains are experienced commanders, well instructed, and accustomed to a great responsibility and an initiative that ours could never assume or justify." The writer says that this renders the French incapable of adopting Prussian tactics even if they would; these tactics require a scientific education, both general and military, which familiarizes officers with all the grand operations of war, and which, consequently, enables them to decide promptly, instantaneously; qualities that one cannot look for in a body of officers mostly risen from the ranks. A good swordsman or a good "drill" are not the persons to lead a company into action, even when endowed with great natural intelligence and well up to their work. The *Militärische Blätter* admits that the commanders of companies cannot always keep their troops in hand, but it adds, this fortuitous circumstance presents much less inconvenience in the Prussian army, because the commanders of companies are exercised and accustomed to take part in the combat of their chief without orders, and as soon as they arrive on the scene of action; and we maintain that this faculty of deciding a battle in small, partial, and local combats has given a great superiority in these latter days. To these assertions made by the Prussian Review, M. Fay replied: "What can we think of this kind of reproach, that we are not fond enough of scattering, that is to say, confusion, almost disorder? That we do not know how, on reaching the field of battle, to rush on the enemy without orders, and exhibit that rashness with which the Prussians plume themselves to-day? Is it not curious to see a Prussian critic dress up his countrymen? I cannot say in some of our military qualities, but rather in some of those defects with which Prince Frederick Charles reproached us, not unjustly, in his celebrated pamphlet 'How to fight the French'—detects which we are endeavoring to cure ourselves of since the new armament." M. Fay then proceeds to review with great impartiality and talent the advantages and vices of the Prussian system of selecting a company, which in Prussia is 250 men strong, as the tactical unity.

In another conference delivered by Major Heintz of the Third regiment of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, that officer bears out some of the statements of the *Militärische Blätter*. Major Heintz, in a lecture of very high order, said: "The Prussian generals are very much in favor of attacking the enemy's wings, and are great partisans of turning movements, of which the combat of Blumenau was a remarkable instance; they seldom attack the centre of a position. In general, it must be remarked that all their officers employ skilfully their forces and show great intelligence in the selection of ground—two qualities which more than once made up for an inferiority in numbers. In the army of the Main, especially, this inferiority was the rule, and the Prussians combined alternatively the defensive and offensive in the happiest manner, and profited by every advantage offered by the ground, so as to obtain the utmost value out of the means at their disposal, and often by very simple movements they inflicted disastrous checks upon their adversaries. The attacks for the most part, are made in columns of companies, with skirmishers in the intervals, but when a heavy blow is to be struck, each battalion forms in column of attack and marches on the enemy, standards floating and drums beating." Furthermore Major Heintz said that military subordination has passed into the feelings of the Prussian nation; "then the traditions of the great Frederick are there, and each officer aspires to show himself a worthy inheritor of so glorious a past. They were struck by the remarkable feats of arms which individual initiative so developed amongst the French, engendered during the African, Crimean, and Italian campaigns. The important results more than once obtained with relatively feeble means did not escape the observation of the men at the head of the Prussian army; they saw in them a new confirmation of the truth that in war *l'audace et l'apropos*, often carry the day against numbers, and they did not neglect to instil this maxim into the minds of their officers. These are ideas which have brought about in Prussia the organization of companies of an effective of 250 men, and which gave birth to columns of companies tried in 1843, and definitely adopted in 1847. Our space does not permit us to follow Major Heintz as far as we should like. He concludes, after a thorough sifting of the Prussian tactics, that the *fractionnement*, as he calls the company system, repose upon a vicious principle; and that, if at times great advantages are reaped from individual initiative, that initiative is more often employed to the detriment of unity of action. Some of the Prussian critics also admit the defects of the system of partial combats executed by battalions, demi-battalions, and isolated companies which escape from the control of the general in command; but they say the system has answered well, and that it is inseparable from their general tactics.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE soldiers' monument which was recently erected in Plymouth, Mass., and which is a granite shaft 40 feet high, bearing the names of 72 fallen heroes, was dedicated Aug. 9th, by the citizens. The event was one in which the people took much interest, and there was a general suspension of business. Among the visitors from other points were Gov. Claflin and staff, and the Executive Council of the State; Gov. Stearns of New Hampshire, and Gens. Berham and Foster of Plymouth. In the forenoon there was a procession of military companies and firemen, which marched through the principal streets to the training ground, where the ceremonies took place. Here the Hon. Wm. T. Davis made a short introductory speech, prayer was offered by the Rev. Russell Tomlinson, a hymn written by Dr. Thomas B. Drew of Plymouth was sung, and Gov. Chamberlain of Maine delivered the oration.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Austrian government has just presented £29 to the crew of the Cambridge University Boat Club life-boat, the *Tom Egan*, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, stationed at Tramore, in testimony of their gallant and persevering services in saving the crew, consisting of seventeen men, of the Austrian bark *Mea*, which during a heavy gale of wind was wrecked last winter off Waterford Harbor. The crew had previously received from the Lifeboat Institution £41 for their gallant services.

A FRENCH *savant*, in giving a relation of the curious maladies which attack the organs of vision, says that some time ago a whole regiment in garrison at Strasbourg was found to be suffering from a strange disease; the soldiers could see very well during the day, but directly the sun set they became quite blind, and could distinguish nothing by the light of the most brilliant lamp. In another case a gallant tar became suddenly affected in a strange manner: when a ship appeared on the horizon he could see the yards plain enough, but not the masts; or horizontal lines, and not perpendicular ones.

SPECIAL attention has lately been bestowed by the Russian government upon the subject of rifled cannon, and great efforts are now being made for the construction of a complete armament of field artillery upon that system. Till within a very recent period the Russian field-guns were, without exception, of the smooth-bore kind; but the palpable proof given by the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 of the vast superiority conferred by the possession of rifled artillery has caused an entire change in the equipment of this arm, and a vigorous effort to put the military organization of the empire on a level with that of Western Europe in this as in other respects. During the whole of 1867 and 1868 the workmen of Petrozavodsk and other great iron factories labored incessantly at the construction of the new field-pieces, and at the opening of the present year an order was issued by the government for the immediate completion of 600 brass and 200 iron field guns, which are now being got ready with all possible speed by the principal northern manufactories.

THE *Monarch*, armored iron-built turret ship, 7 guns, Captain John E. Commerell, V. C., C. B., was lately tested on six hours' continuous steaming trial outside the Isle of Wight. When the six hours' continuous steaming trials of her Majestys ships outside the Isle of Wight were first entered upon, the ships were raced during the six hours at their greatest speed of engines between fixed and distance-known headland points, and thus a definite measure of the ship's speed, as well as the continuous capability of her engines, was obtained. Now, the test is confined simply to the efficiency of the engines through a six hours' continuous steaming, and the question of exact distance travelled over by the ship during the six hours is entirely shelved. In this run the *Monarch*'s engines realized a mean speed throughout the six hours of 62 to 66 revolutions per minute, and 3,797 per hour. The entire number of revolutions made by the engines during the six hours 22,561. The mean steam pressure in the cylinders was 19.32 pounds, and the indicated power of 7,468.40 horse.

ACCORDING to the *North German Correspondent*, of Berlin, it has been proved by sanitary tables, continued through a long series of years, that the annual mortality in the Prussian army, and at present among the North German troops, is on an average 69-70 per 10,000 men, while for the Russian soldiers it is 390, for the Austrians 280, for the French 190, for the Italians 150, and in the Belgian army 145. The last-named troops come, therefore, in a sanitary point of view, next after the North Germans, although the mortality in a year among the former is more than double that of the latter. The comparatively large number of deaths in the Austrian service is attributed partly to defective hospital arrangements, and partly to the neglect of hygienic precautions, and obstinate prejudice against ventilation on the part of the soldiers themselves. The rate of mortality in the English army (150 per 10,000) is more favorable than in that of France (190 per 10,000), in spite of the differences of climate and the other injurious influences to which the British soldiers are exposed on colonial service.

"THE late artillery experiments at Dartmoor," says the *London Globe*, "have, in the most conclusive manner, demonstrated the uselessness of common shell fired against troops from rifled field guns of 3-inch calibre. It mattered not whether the troops were in the open, under cover of a hill, concealed in brushwood, or behind entrenchments, this projectile gave uniformly bad results. The introduction of a common shell into the equipment of our field batteries was principally owing to experience gained in the last China campaign. Two river gunboats on one occasion were annoying our troops, and the Armstrong batteries were directed to fire on them. They accordingly came into action at a range of about 500 yards, and opened fire with the only projectile they had, viz., segment shell. This failed to set fire to the boats, and it then became necessary to have recourse to a smooth-bore battery of 24-pound howitzers, when a few shells set the vessels in a blaze. This did not prove that rifled field guns should be supplied with common shells, instead of segment shells, as some argue; but that a field howitzer is necessary. The failure of a common shell fired against troops from guns of smaller calibre is owing to the fact that it breaks up into a comparatively small number of pieces as compared with the segments of the segment shell, or the bullets of the shrapnel. The action of a common shell should depend on the bursting charge; if this is relatively small, as compared with the gun charge and consequent velocity at which the shell is moving, the explosion will only have the effect of breaking the shell into fewer pieces, and scattering these over a slightly greater area than is the case with segments or shrapnel bullets. The common shell, therefore, becomes simply a bad form of segment."

AQUATICS.

The Editor requests correspondence in relation to boating matters in all parts of the country; particulars as to the organization of clubs, as to regattas and races to come off, and all other facts of interest. Letters should be addressed to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

THE ATALANTAS AND THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY—THEIR FUTURE MOVEMENTS.—On Thursday, the 5th inst., a delegation of four gentlemen from the Schuylkill Navy, of Philadelphia, arrived in town for the purpose of making arrangements for the race to which the Atalanta Boat Club challenged that organization something like a month since. The delegates met at the Atalanta Club-house at 9 o'clock in the evening, and received a hearty and elaborate welcome. After the necessary arrangements in connection with the business on hand had been made satisfactorily, all parties devoted themselves to the fullest enjoyment of the evening. A bountiful table furnished all the necessary concomitants of a "stag" party, and the festivities were prolonged to a late hour in the night. The race will take place on the Schuylkill River on the 23d of September. It will be rowed in six-oared outrigger shells, and will be over a course covering three miles, with one turn. We understand that the Schuylkill at that point is an excellent place for boat racing, the water being deep and but little affected by the tide. If so, fast time may be expected, and it is by no means impossible that the hitherto unrivaled performance of Harvard last year may be equalled. The advantage will lie, necessarily, with the Philadelphia crew, for the reason that they will be rowing at home and their opponents will have had the benefit of only three or four days' preliminary practice on strange water.

Now that everything has been mutually agreed upon, and both parties have gone into actual training, the public are beginning to manifest a lively interest in the proceedings, and a large delegation from New York will probably visit Philadelphia for the purpose of witnessing the race. The Atalantas take part in the annual regatta of the Hudson Amateur Association on the 9th of September, when they will meet the Mutuals of Albany. The competition between these two clubs has always been unusually keen, the Atalantas having won the champion flag of the Association in '66 and '67, and the Mutuals in '68. The latter, therefore, at present hold it, and the struggle to retain it on the one side and regain it on the other, promises to be fiercer than ever. The Atalantas have already begun training. Their headquarters are at the Park Hotel, Hoboken. Here they sleep and have their meals and train generally. The road along the river shore is unusually good for running purposes and the boat-house where they keep their shell is handy to the water, so that a better spot it would be hard to find. The crew are under the personal supervision of Dr. Withers, except when absent during the day in New York engaged in business pursuits. At 5:30 A. M. and 6 P. M., they take their practice pulls, averaging thus far, about ten miles daily, and 30 strokes to the minute when under full headway. This will probably be increased, as they become better familiarized with their boat, to 30 and 40 to the minute. At present their captain seems to devote his attention rather to correcting faults and improving their style generally, than to getting up any very high rate of speed. It will be a good fortnight before they get down to their racing stroke, though there will be plenty of time after that, before the race comes off, in which to strengthen their staying powers and endurance. The crew generally are made up of strong hearty men, uninjured by dissipation, and full of enthusiasm for the cause in which they have embarked. Very naturally they feel confident of success in both races, but will, nevertheless, spare no effort to "make assurance doubly sure."

The Mutuals, of Albany, have been hard at work for some weeks past and are represented to be in fine trim and doing well. They will probably row in a paper boat built by Waters, of Troy, provided that maker can furnish one to suit. The Schuylkill Navy have already selected their crew for the race with the Atalantas and may be seen daily hard at work on their beautiful river. It looks as if they ought to win, seeing that they have a field of several hundred members to select from, while that of the Atalantas is limited to about forty active members. They will row an Elliott shell not very dissimilar to that used by the Atalantas. After fulfilling the engagements already on hand the Atalantas will visit Baltimore and Washington, and in case the midshipmen are at home and in good trim, Annapolis also. In Washington they will be the guests of the Anacostan Club, and will take place in a race to be gotten up for the occasion. Altogether they expect to be absent about a week or ten days. The issue of the Philadelphia contest will probably determine whether or not they extend their trip southward. As that issue, however, what it may, we feel safe in asserting that they will cover themselves with honor and maintain the good name and fame of the Club. Their boldness and enterprise in throwing down the gauntlet to an association which numbers as many members as does the Schuylkill Navy, and the additional fact of their going to meet them on strange waters and among a comparatively strange people, is highly to be commended and certainly renders them deserving of success, to say the least.

THE HAMIL-COULTER AFFAIR.—The result of this match at Pittsburg on the 7th inst., was not entirely unexpected. Double dealing and chicanery have, of late, come to enter so largely into the doings of many of our professional oarsmen, that a race conducted on honorable principles and with a view to having a strictly legitimate issue, is now hardly looked for by the public. In the race in question a foul occurred, and both parties claimed the race, each laying the blame on the other, and vociferously asserting, personally and through friends, that he had acted fairly and squarely by his opponent. The referee very wisely rendered a decision declaring the affair a "draw" and ordering all money staked to be returned to their owners. But one feeling seems to pervade all parties, and that is that the whole affair was a blunder, and strongly reflects on those immediately connected with it. It is difficult to lay the blame on the shoulders of any one person, though the hisses and other marks of disapprobation which greeted Coulter when rowing over the course alone after the foul, seem pretty conclusive evidence that the popular mind was made up as to who was in fault. It will be remembered that on the 18th of June, 1868, Hamill and Coulter rowed a race on the Monongahela River, which had a similar conclusion to that of this year. These double events go far toward injuring the character of both men, and a long time will elapse before they can regain their former high place in popular estimation, if indeed they can ever regain it.

As large a crowd had assembled to witness the race as was ever congregated on the shores of the Monongahela. The course covered a distance of five miles, and the day and river were all that could be desired. Both men came into line looking well, though Coulter seemed to have lost, somewhat, the ruddy freshness which generally characterizes him when in the height of condition. Hamill had been

in nominal training for more than a month, but he had not devoted himself to really serious work for more than three weeks of that time. His condition at the outset was tolerably good, for, with a view to making this match, he had been quite abstemious and careful in the matter of living ever since the 4th of July regatta at Boston. His trainer, William H. Hale, a sort of "Jack-of-all-trades," was a very young-looking man, although he was spoken of in the highest terms by Hamill himself, and the boating cognoscenti of Pittsburgh, as a man of great knowledge and experience. As he sat in his boat ready for the race, Hamill weighed 154 lbs. He wore his usual rowing costume, consisting of a pink shirt and dark trowsers.

Coulter had trained under the auspices of Robert Speer, an Englishman. His headquarters were at a spot on the south side of the river, and he had worked very hard to bring himself down to the lightest possible weight. He rowed naked to the waist, and an hour before the race just turned the scale at 164 lbs. No trouble was had in selecting judges and a referee. Robert C. Elliot, Esq., acted for Hamill, and Samuel Musgrave for Coulter. John M. King was chosen referee. As the boats drew up into line there was a general scampering from off the course, and a dead silence ensued. At the first attempt at a send off Coulter caught the water at the cautionary words, and although Hamill immediately followed him, the referee called them back for a new start. The second attempt was, however, successful, both getting away exactly together, and skimming along bow and bow for something like 75 yards. Here Coulter began to steal gradually to the front and, at the same time, to veer toward the Pittsburgh shore, as if he intended taking Hamill's water or wanted to crowd him out of the direct line he was then pursuing. Hamill appeared to be making direct for the stake-boat, so that the interval which existed on the quarter between his boat and that of Coulter sensibly diminished at every stroke until, when about 350 yards from the starting point, the two boats collided. Hamill at once stopped rowing and held up his hand. Coulter looked at him a moment and then at the boat where the referee was, and urged to go on by the shouts of his friends on the different steamers and the river shores, kept on his way and pulled over the course alone. Hamill, in the interim, rowed over to his headquarters without reporting to either judges or referee.

Both men having claimed the stakes, the referee said that he would not announce his decision until that evening. Accordingly a large crowd met at the office of the *Dispatch*, and at half-past 7 o'clock the announcement was made that the race was a "draw" and all bets were to be considered "off." After a good deal of mutual recrimination and informal challenging to future races for sums all the way from \$500 to \$5,000, the party at the *Dispatch* office broke up and things remained in *status quo*. It seems probable that a race will come off at some not very remote day, the more particularly since both men are in good condition and have many friends who are ready to back them with their money. It is thought in Pittsburgh that Hamill is the better carman of the two, and the odds were in his favor at 100 to 80. Coulter pulls a much handsomer stroke than Hamill, as he follows the English method of rowing, so strikingly in contrast with that of his opponent, of which no better description could be given than by saying it is the "Hamill stroke." A great many New Yorkers and Philadelphians attended the race, most of whom returned home by the train that left Pittsburgh fifteen minutes after the moment of fouling. In view of the eminent success that attended the regatta on the 5th of July at this point, the late *façao* seems doubly odious to the Pittsburgh people, and they will, in the future, be very chary of giving their support and countenance to matches of any kind, unless fully satisfied as to the intentions of all concerned in them.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY RACE—The criticisms of the English press on the doings and movements of the Harvard crew seem to be rather conflicting at the present moment. While one paper dwells with favor, and at some length, on certain points of the Harvard style of rowing and their general *tout ensemble*, another indulges in adverse comments on the same points, thereby bringing the judgments and opinions of leading critics directly in opposition to each other. It is a singular fact that almost all of the journals which favored the United States in the late war take ground in support of the Harvards, while many of those who then opposed the United States are inclined to look on them with less friendly eyes. The gist of the matter seems to be, however, that the Harvard crew create a more favorable impression each time that they make their appearance on the river, and that the chances which everybody asserted were so overwhelmingly against them on their arrival in England grow rapidly more and more favorable, although the betting still remains considerably in favor of Oxford. There seems to be a universal sentiment to the effect that the race will be conducted honorably and squarely by all parties, and that the best crew will win on the day of the race. All agree in ascribing to the American crew great physical vigor and strength, and several good critics, seeing their disposition to act on sound advice and to profit by friendly criticism, assert that the issue to the race is by no means assured. If the Harvards go on progressing as rapidly as they seem to be doing at present, we ought to be well content. It is barely possible that *ur hopes for victory may yet change to expectations of it*.

RACE ON THE HUDSON.—As previously announced, the boat race between Chas. McQueeny and Joseph Walker for \$300, came off at the Elysian Fields on the 9th inst. Two steamers accompanied the contestants over the course. At the start Walker shot to the front, and soon gained a strong lead, turning the stake boat some distance ahead of his adversary who, although the better man of the two seemed now as if he had preconceived the idea of losing. Walker was evidently possessed of the same intentions, for although he had the race well in hand and had already accomplished four of the five miles to be traversed, he deliberately upset his boat and rolled into the water. McQueeny, not to be outdone and evidently acting under instructions not to beat his man under any circumstances, also managed to upset his boat, so that both men were left paddling in the water at but little distance apart. It being evident to the referee that the affair had been previously "arranged," that official at once pronounced the race a "draw" and declared all bets "off." The men were eventually picked up, and the spectators returned to the city highly disgusted with the whole proceedings.

A SUGGESTION.—Now that the Hudson Amateur Association has shown its good sense by discarding the old-fashioned gigs and barges for shell boats, why not effect a change in the stake-boat system? The common custom of having but one turning point for an unlimited number of boats, it needs no demonstration to prove is highly injudicious. Why not have a stake-boat for every boat in the race? Then each will have an equally good chance with his opponent, for there will be no crowding and pushing for first place at the turn, and the second and other rear boats in the race will not have to delay until their predecessor gets headed down the home-stretch, as is now too often the case. More than half the foul that take place in boat races occur at the turn, simply because there is

but one stake-boat for all. Let each boat have its particular stake and this difficulty will be obviated.

REGATTA AT AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE.—A regatta, numerously attended and successful in all its appointments and incidents, was held at Aurora on the 5th inst. Boating representatives from Seneca and Oswego Lakes found place by the side of the local clubs in the races. Of the three prizes given, the first was awarded to the *Sparkhawk*, of Aurora; the second to the *Frolic*, of Ithaca; the third to the *Anna*, of Auburn. The interest evinced in the proceedings was intense, and the utmost gratification was expressed at the able manner in which the regatta was conducted.

COLUMBIA REGATTA.—Mr. C. Earwicker, of the Columbia Boat Club of New York, lately offered a handsome gold badge to be competed for by several members of the Club. The race took place on the 7th inst., over the usual course off the Elysian Fields. There were three entries, as follows: G. M. Young, E. R. Ketchum, P. W. McIndoe. At the start Ketchum took the lead but soon yielded it to Young, who kept it throughout, winning the race and prize easily in 27 min. 45 sec. McIndoe was second in 30 min. and Ketchum third in 30 min. 13 sec. Charles A. Peverely, Esq., acted as referee and starter.

THE YALE COLLEGE COURANT says, in connection with the late college regatta:

The question naturally arises, what was the cause of our defeat? It was certainly not a lack of enthusiasm in the crew, or a want of training. Every effort had been made to give the crew strength and skill. We must look for some other reason. Those who compared the Yale and Harvard men, say that the former made a finer appearance, and were more muscular than the latter. The unanimous opinion is that our *slow stroke* was the cause of defeat. It has been an observed fact that the swift stroke has gained the victory every year. So long as Harvard pulled the swift stroke and Yale the slow, the latter has suffered defeat. We should not be willing to come to this conclusion, without consulting the opinion of others, not being skilled in the manly art; but from conversations with a large number of men who saw the race, and who are acknowledged to be well versed in boating matters, we are led to adopt this as the chief reason why our crew suffered so signal a defeat. If this is the reason, let us, in the name of common sense, change our stroke.

WALTER BROWN has, at last, sailed for England. Randall and John Tyler, Jr., accompanied him. They carried with them the new paper boats on which Waters has been engaged for the past few weeks. As there is every reason to believe that matters can be speedily arranged for any amount of racing with the English professionals, we may expect to hear of articles being signed to row somewhere near the 1st of October.

AT A MEETING of the Live Oak Boating Association of Buffalo, N. Y., held July 26th, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. B. Husted; Vice-President, Samuel Carroll; Treasurer, Henry B. Reese; Secretary, Nathan R. Williams; Captain, James Carroll. This boat club will be represented by a crew at the rowing regatta at Niagara on the 14th inst. They have chosen for their colors sky blue.

IN THE ANNUAL REGATTA of the Hudson Amateur Association, in September, the *Atalanta* Club have voted to enter their second crew for the gig race. When it is understood that the other clubs which will take part in this regatta will enter only their *first* crews, the boldness of the *Atalantas* will be the better appreciated. Well done!

On the 29th ult. the Auburn Boat Club elected the following executive committee: F. D. Wright, H. J. Knapp, H. D. Titus, G. M. Patten, E. Hall. The old board of officers was unanimously re-elected.

A REGATTA is announced to come off at Niagara City on the 14th inst. It will be open to all comers.

REGATTAS AND MATCHES TO COME.

AUGUST.

- 14.—Regatta at Niagara City.
- 18.—Columbia annual regatta, three miles, Elysian Fields.
- 18.—Galvin and Eider, four miles, \$100, Connecticut River.
- 19.—Monaghan and Maynard, five miles, \$100, Harlem River.
- 22.—David and Dermody, five miles, \$100, Port Chester.
- 25.—Inter-university race, Harvard and Oxford, Thames River, England.
- 26.—Merton and Hart, three miles, \$100, Connecticut River.

SEPTEMBER.

- 7.—Regatta of New Jersey Boating Association, three miles, Newark.
- 9.—Regatta of Hudson Amateur Association.
- 12.—Martin and Kinney, two miles, \$100, Port Chester.
- Regatta of Hackensack and Paterson Club.
- 23.—Regatta between *Atalanta* Boat Club of New York and Schuykill navy, three miles, Philadelphia.
- Atalanta Boat Club and U. S. midshipmen at Annapolis, Md.
- R. B. Deely and Ed. Smith, Elysian Fields.
- Regatta at Louisville, Ky.

NEW JERSEY.—General Runyon intends shortly to order a muster of the entire National Guard of the State at some convenient point. Company D of the Second regiment N. G. S. N. J. held their annual picnic at Roseville Park, on the 3d inst. The Fourth regiment Court-martial, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, Captain Van Riper and Lieutenant Post, will convene at Jersey City on the 11th, at Bergen on the 12th, and at Bayonne on the 13th inst., for the trial of delinquents from the parade of May 31st. The stands of colors ordered by the Board of Chosen Freeholders for the Fourth regiment and First battalion, of Hoboken, will be presented at the end of the present month or early in September. The City Guard, at its regular monthly business meeting held on the evening of August 4th, unanimously adopted a resolution to celebrate the second anniversary of its existence by holding a grand promenade concert and hop, in Jersey City, in October next.

The First brigade N. G. S. N. J., Brigadier-General Joseph Plume commanding, and composed of the Militia in the counties of Essex, Bergen and Hudson, will be reviewed at Newark by Governor Raymond in October. The date has not yet been fixed.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6, dated headquarters Fourth regiment N. G. S. N. J., August 10th, announces the following appointments on the non-commissioned staff: Corporal George McLaughlin, of Company E, to be quartermaster sergeant; John H. Elsworth, of Company G, to be commissary sergeant, and S. G. Madden, of Bergen, to be drum-major. General Orders No. 7, of the same date, orders a regimental parade for battalion drill, on Wednesday, August 26th. Line to be formed in the township of Greenville, right resting on the Bergen Point Plank Road, at 3 o'clock p. m. precisely.

CALIFORNIA.—Four companies of San Francisco Militia have been mustered out of service for disobedience of orders in refusing to march in a Fourth of July procession, in which colored men were allowed to take part.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—**ANNIVERSARY EXCURSION OF THE FIFTH COMPANY**.—The first complete reunion of the officers and men of the Fifth Company of the Seventh regiment since the memorable year 1861, which had for its object their anniversary celebration, was held on the 10th inst. Compelled by force of circumstances to forego their social gathering during the stirring period marked by the eventful scenes and experiences of the war, the gathering of the company on this occasion evinced a degree of enthusiasm and cordiality unusual even among the famous companies of the famous "Seventh." In conformity with previous arrangements, the active and veteran members of the Fifth Company and their guests of the Press met at the regimental armory at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., and, preceded by Grafula's band in its full strength, marched to the foot of Eighth street, East River, and embarked on board of the steamer *Wm. Fletcher*, on whose rigging and cordage fluttered, as if in pleasing welcome, a countless variety of flags and pennants. Though at a comparatively early hour in the morning, the streets were lined with an enthusiastic populace, whose gratification and enthusiasm at the splendid appearance and military bearing of the gallant company manifested themselves in ringing cheers and other outward demonstrations of delight and satisfaction. A park of artillery under the able management of Private Richard Jones found place on the after-deck of the steamer, and thundered forth far-reaching salutes as the last cable released its hold on *terra firma*. Proceeding down the river, their presence acknowledged on all sides, and the recipients of many though necessarily brief courtesies at the hands of both steam and sailing vessels; by the U. S. monitor which, in watchful guardianship, lay out in the stream; over the placid waters of the lower bay, dotted here and there with the snowy canvas of hundreds of swiftly-moving craft; creeping along by the verdant shores of Staten Island and the towering lighthouse on its western slope, the dock at New Dorp was reached in a brief time and the company disembarked to enjoy the hospitalities of the old Richmond Club House. Both building and grounds at this point offer pleasing attractions, no matter what the mission may be of those who visit them. The velvety turf of the large field which, stretched out in front of the Club House, inclosed by a well-made half-mile race track, is eminently suitable for parade and military purposes generally. A delegation which numbered many fair as well as manly faces were in waiting to receive the company, which marched in column of fours to the verandah fronting the grounds, where they stacked arms and separated for the pleasant events of the morning. First in order was breakfast, a regular old-fashioned clam bake with all its necessary appurtenances and good things. Vigorous appetites, made doubly keen by salt air and exercise, were soon brought to bear; and the good cheer rapidly disappeared. After breakfast the company dispersed in various directions, some to participate in a game of base ball, others for a quiet stroll in the surrounding woods and on the sea-shore, and still others to the *salon de lecture*, to have a sociable chorus and pleasant chat over old times and the doings of the regiment. Later in the day and immediately before taking train for Tottenville, the company passed in review before Lieutenant-Colonel Haws and the "veterans" and invited guests. The marching, both as to alignments, wheelings and distances, was excellent, nothing occurring which even the most captious critic could condemn. Capt. Ryder commanded the company, which was divided into two platoons under the charge of Lieutenants Barrett and Tibols respectively. Adjutant Fitzgerald performed his duties in his usual efficient manner, and the whole affair passed off in the most creditable manner, and only as a review can pass off where intelligence, military knowledge and strict discipline form its principal features.

Dinner was announced at half-past 1 o'clock, and the party took places at two long tables set out in a rustic spot overshadowed by lofty trees. A splendid hour ensued. Speech-making became at once the order of the day, and the woods rang again and again with the cheers that followed the expression of the noble sentiments of the speakers. The members of the press and the veterans of the company occupied the places of honor on the right and left of the higher officers. Among the veterans and invited guests we observed many old and familiar faces, such as Captain Speight, Sergeant P. Braisted, B. Gurney, Esq., Lieutenant J. M. McGregor, J. Johnson, Levi Grosvenor, H. Bishoff, R. Reid, F. Grain, M. Kellener, Lieutenant E. V. Burke, of the Seventy-first, P. Nugent and others.

After addressing the company briefly, Captain Ryder called on Captain Speight to respond, which he did with an eloquence that commanded the attention of all present. Then followed Colonel Haws, who responded to the toast of the "Seventh regiment;" Colonel Fitzgerald, in answer to "The staff and line officers of the Seventh regiment;" Mr. Williams, of the *Times*, in behalf of the New York Press; Sergeant Wykoff in answer to "The Health of the Veteran members who fought against the Rebellion and who are now present;" Sergeant Braisted in behalf of the "Old Plums of the Fifth Company;" Marshal Tooker to the "Health of Mayor Hall;" Lieutenant Burke for the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Hoffman, Corporal Barrington, Private Morton and Mr. Kelly, of the *Herald*, also answered to various toasts.

After dinner, the Company hastened to take train for Tottenville. The road to the depot covered a good half mile of ground, and was thickly laid with dust, out of which one and all were heartily glad to escape. Arriving at Tottenville, the Manhattan Club and a delegation of citizens were in readiness to escort the company to the Club-house of the former. The march thither was a perfect ovation from the inhabitants of the village. Banners and devices with inscriptions thereon welcoming the "Fifth" stretched across the road at different points, and garlands of flowers decorated the principal buildings in graceful festoons and unlimited profusion. Arriving at the Club-house, which fronted on the beautiful river, with Perth Amboy *à la riv*, the hospitalities of the place were extended to one and all, and the scenes of the morning were re-enacted, with the only difference, perhaps, that other actors figured in them. Captain Toone, President of the Club, extended a brief but cordial welcome to the company, to which fitting responses were made by several of the members. After enjoying the hour to the full, and amid the kindliest wishes of the assembled people of the vicinity, the party once more embarked on the steamer, and amid the thunder of cannon and deafening cheers, left the hospitable shores of Staten Island and headed for the city. The passage home was a rapid and joyful one, the band exceeding itself, and pouring out strain after strain of sweet music. At half-past 8 o'clock the Twenty-second street wharf was reached, and the company took its place in line. The Fourth Company of the Seventh, under the command of Captain W. H. Kipp, strengthened by volunteers from other companies, formed the escort. This was divided into . . . detachments of twelve files front, under com

mand of Lieutenants Earle, Parr and Barr. Lieutenants Delamater and Casey acted on the staff of the commandant. Brigadier-General W. M. Tweed paraded in the ranks of the escorting battalion.

The route of march lay through Twenty-third street, Sixth avenue, Twenty-sixth street to Broadway, through Nineteenth street, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street, Broadway to the regimental armory. A dense crowd attended the march home. Skyrockets and fire-works of all kinds blazed along the whole route, and the noble bearing and unapproachable marching of the troops, elicited the heartiest applause. Reaching the armory, where they were speedily dismissed, the united forces adjourned to a neighboring *cafe* where, with speeches and general merrymaking, the festivities were prolonged until a late hour in the night.

This reunion of the members of the gallant Fifth Company will long live in the memories of all who had the good-fortune to participate in it, and will serve to strengthen the bonds of fellowship and good-feeling for which not only the Fifth Company but the Seventh regiment are justly and widely famous.

Some three weeks since, the officers of this regiment presented to the Randall Island drum corps, of which Drum-Major Smith of this regiment is instructor, a full set of drums, fifes and sabres. In acknowledgment of these gifts the Commissioners invited the officers to visit the Island, which they did on the 6th inst., and had a very enjoyable time. They made a tour of the different institutions on the Island, and finally sat down to an elegant dinner.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—We spoke, last week, of the introduction of target-practice among the companies of this regiment, and called attention to the pressing necessity that exists for securing for this really important subject a more active and prompt consideration than it has hitherto received. Now that Company E has taken the initiative in the matter, let the precedent be followed universally. There are a multitude of places in the immediate vicinity of the city eminently available for just such purposes.

A meeting will be held this evening at the regimental armory, in which the matter will be brought up for discussion. It is generally understood that two or three companies will propose an excursion to Bay Side, but as that involves transportation by rail, it seems to us that a more suitable spot might be selected. This, however, is a difficulty easily remedied and of but secondary importance. The first thing to be done is to come to some sort of a definite arrangement looking to an immediate and effective issue to the matter in question. Target-practice is an imperative necessity in a military organization, which cannot be set aside if it would claim efficiency among its other qualities.

The militia of Europe, without exception, is compelled to meet at target-practice many times during the year. Let, then, our own troops imitate their example at least once annually.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Company G, of this regiment, Captain Webber commanding, proposes making, within the next few weeks, an excursion to some point. Both New Haven and Providence have been suggested, and letters of invitation have been received by the commandant of the company from prominent persons at both these places. We fancy that Providence will be the destination of the excursion, although at the time of writing no definite action had been taken in the matter. The alterations in the regimental armory are progressing rapidly, and it is hoped that by the time the drill season fully opens, the "American Guard" will be, for the first time since its organization, united under one roof.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Company G, of this regiment, Captain Heathcote, commanding, proceeded on the 5th inst., to Karl's Park, near Morrisania, for target practice, etc. The command, some 40 strong, at about 9 A. M., headed by the regimental band, marched from the armory to Peck Slip and then embarked on board the Harlem boat. On arriving at Harlem the company disembarked and marched across the bridge to the shooting grounds of the park. Despite the inclemency of the weather, the command looked exceedingly well, and its marching to the park was excellent. After lunch, preparations were immediately made for target practice.

Karl's Park has its advantages and disadvantages, and among the former are its excellent facilities for shooting at a target. The building for this purpose is some 200 feet in length, with plenty of light. Moreover, it is a shelter from the outside elements, and a shelter was necessary on this occasion, for during the practice rain fell in torrents. Shooting continued until late in the afternoon when the distribution of some twenty-five or thirty prizes took place. Seventeen of these, we learn, were offered by the company's commandant. The prizes for the best marksmen in the company consisted of a gold watch and the company's gold medal, the latter having been offered by the officers of the company last year. This medal is carried by the best marksman of the command and is competed for every season at these excursions. This year private Wm. Mather won the first prize, an elegant gold watch, and was afterward presented by Capt. Heathcote, at the conclusion of the dinner, with the company medal. The prizes having been satisfactorily distributed the company adjourned to the dining hall, and an hour or so was spent in the disposition of dinner. By this time night had well set in and the many friends of the company who had absented themselves during the day began to flock by the hundred to the park, so that by the time dancing was fairly begun the large hall devoted to it was filled to repletion, and as the evening advanced the concourse so increased that at one time dancing with comfort was entirely out of the question. The regimental band under O'Brien furnished excellent music. Dancing was kept up until morning. Then came the disadvantage of the situation of this park, the long dusty walk to and across the bridge, the tedious ride in the slow horse-cars, with frequent changes, etc. Nevertheless every one bore the discomforts with entire good nature. During the evening occurred the presentation of an elegant set of engrossed resolutions to Lieutenant-Colonel McAfee, of the Twelfth regiment, as an acknowledgment of his services to this company during the trials and vicissitudes of the competitive drill last season. In the absence of Colonel McAfee who, we are sorry to learn, has been laboring under some indisposition for some time, his brother, Captain McAfee, of Co. E, Twelfth Infantry, received the resolutions on his behalf, Captain Heathcote making the presentation on behalf of the company, which had been formed in a square in the centre of the ball-room. Many officers of the National Guard were present, among them Colonel Carr, Adjutant Dunn, Captain Penberthy, of the Eighth, Major Rogers and Sergeant Tuttle, of the Forty-seventh, and Sergeant Slater of the Ninth, and among the civilians the Hon. Wm. H. Seaman.

On Wednesday evening last, Company K of this regiment, commanded by Captain Green, held its annual Summer Night's Festival at the Central Park garden. The entertainment was opened by a concert given by Theo. Thomas's band, after which the concert hall was cleared for dancing, and amid its exciting pleasures the festival continued until early morn. The festival was well attended by the

numerous friends of the company, and with few trifling exceptions, everything was pleasantly managed. The company had an enjoyable reunion. Colonel Carr, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Major Appling, and many other officers of the Eighth were among the guests.

SECOND DIVISION.—Matters are remarkably quiet in this division at present. The Fifth brigade is still under command of Col. Croppsey, formerly commandant of the Second Cavalry regiment, whose oft-threatened resignation has not as yet gone forward. The brigade is of a mixed character, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry regiments. The headquarters of the brigade has for the past few years been in a state of confusion; and, so far as we can learn, the recent resignations of commanding officers have not in the least helped matters. It is hardly to be expected that an officer temporarily in command will show great energy. It is, therefore, the earnest wish of all officers of the brigade, who have its interest at heart, that a permanent commander be elected before the drill season opens. Many officers of the division are of the opinion that measures have been adopted to destroy the organization of the brigade. This may or may not be true, but this will be the tendency of things, unless some definite action is taken soon to secure the election of a competent commander, who will thoroughly reorganize and bring order out of the brigade's present chaotic condition. It has been stated that should the organization of this brigade be destroyed it would make the present position of division commander void, but this will not be the case, although the division is composed of only two brigades, the destruction of one brigade would still leave what is called a territorial command, which is of sufficient extent to retain the division commander in his position. We learn that the Thirteenth regiment of Infantry is anxious to cut loose from this brigade and be transferred to the "Gray," or Eleventh brigade. The Thirteenth is one of the finest regiments in the division, and seems entirely out of place where it is. If a transfer could be accomplished we think it would be beneficial, taking into consideration the recent condition of the brigade to which it is at present attached. But this matter is merely in embryo, and if things are satisfactorily arranged in the brigade we do not think the regiment will seek a transfer. Matters in the Eleventh brigade, in direct contrast with those of the Fifth, glide on smoothly, everything working well, thanks to the excellent management of its competent commander and efficient assistant adjutant-general. We understand that General Mecerole, its commander, will endeavor next season to adopt some measures to secure an encampment of the brigade. Jamaica Plains has been suggested; and we hope, now that the general has been the first to secure a brigade entirely uniformed in one color, he will use his influence in accomplishing the first encampment by brigade in this State.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—The officers and men of this Buffalo regiment are busy getting ready for their excursion on the 25th inst., which they intend to make the grandest affair of the season. Its object is to raise funds to pay for new uniforms, which involves an expense of about \$15 over and above the amount allowed by the State. The various companies of the regiment will shoot for company prizes, under the direction of the line officers. There will be one target for each company, so as to occasion no delay. Early in the afternoon the three best shots in each company will compete for a regimental prize. There will also be an officers' match for the officers of the regiment, and citizens' matches, open to all competitors. Later in the afternoon, there will be a dress parade of the regiment, during which Brigadier-General Rogers will present the prizes to the winners. The following officers have consented to act as judges of the regimental and officers' matches: Major-General R. L. Howard, Brigadier-General Wm. F. Rogers, Brevet Brigadier-General C. N. Otis, Colonels Theodore Tyer, M. Wiedrich, John Byrne, R. Flach, M. M. Arthur, Lieutenant-Colonel U. C. Alberger, Majors Wm. S. Bull, A. Hamill, M. Johnson, Geo. H. Stowitz, Captain L. B. Perry, Lieutenant Jacob Miller. For the guests generally various kinds of amusements will be provided. The sale of liquors on the grounds will be prohibited, and an efficient military police detailed to enforce these and other regulations.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—On the evening of the 5th inst., an election was held in Company C of this regiment, Major Briggs presiding. Lieutenant A. W. Powell was unanimously elected Captain, vice Philip H. Briggs, promoted; Sergeant John Pedroncelli elected Second Lieutenant, vice Powell promoted. Captain Powell joined the Thirteenth in 1862, and was promoted sergeant in 1863, serving as such during the thirty days' campaign in Pennsylvania. He was elected second lieutenant in 1867, and his promotion to the command of the company shows that merit is appreciated. Lieutenant Pedroncelli will no doubt exhibit the same excellent qualities as a commissioned officer as he has displayed as a non-commissioned officer.

Ex-Lieut. Sam. Richards has been appointed adjutant of this regiment. This is an excellent appointment. Adjutant Richards is an officer fully capable of filling this position with credit not only to himself but to the regiment. We trust that the regiment will long retain his services. The new appointee joined the Thirteenth in Company E, City Cadets, in 1857. He was elected second lieutenant in 1858, and first lieutenant in 1860; served with the regiment during its three terms of service in 1861, '62 and '63, and resigned in 1864, after repeatedly refusing command of his company.

Company C of this regiment, Captain A. W. Powell commanding, enjoyed its first annual excursion to Spring Hill Grove, near Hastings, on Tuesday, 10th inst. The steamer *Gladiator* and barge *Rhinebeck* were chartered for the occasion, and left Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 1/2 o'clock A. M. with a happy party of about 200 couples. After a pleasant sail of about three hours on the Hudson the party reached its destination. "Baskets to the front and centre" was the immediate command, and one which was obeyed with alacrity. After lunch the pleasure seekers scattered—some to dance and scup, and others to enjoy the delightful rambles around the grove. At 4 o'clock P. M. the excursionists re-embarked and reached Brooklyn at 7 o'clock P. M., after one of the pleasantest days we have enjoyed for some time. The music was furnished by Graula's Thirteenth regiment band, and, it is needless to say, was good throughout. The regiment was represented on the occasion by Major Briggs, Adjutant Richards, Lieutenants Hempstead, Dean, and others. Captain Powell and his command may well remember their first excursion with pleasure.

At a meeting of Company G (Brooklyn City Guard), held at the Assembly Room of the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening last, it was decided to celebrate the company's twenty-seventh anniversary, on the 23d inst., by an excursion to Saratoga. Another meeting will be held on the 13th inst. (Friday), at 8 o'clock P. M. same place as last meeting.

SHALL WE HAVE AN AMERICAN WIMBLEDON?—The Jersey City Times, whose editor is an earnest and able officer of New Jersey militia, discourses thus sensibly on this subject: "With the people of Great Britain to-day rifle shooting, as a pastime, occupies a

leading and distinguished position, the national annual rifle contest, at Wimbledon being anticipated with a degree of interest and enthusiasm not second to that which marks the periodical approach of the great Derby and Epsom races. In the fostering encouragement given by the English government to its volunteers—an element of the military defences of that nation, similar in its organization, and in the character of its material to that which constitutes the National Guard in many of our States—we may discover the reason why skill in the use of the rifle is thus honored in that country. Our late foreign files contain interesting reports of the great rifle contest at Wimbledon, which lasted three days. A perusal of the reports impresses us with the conviction that Wimbledon is a thoroughly settled institution and perfectly secure from disestablishment. Notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable for accurate shooting, in consequence of the gusty winds which prevailed during the tournament, the remarkable skill which has been attained displayed itself more conspicuously than ever. A Corporal Cameron, for the second time, carried off that envied trophy, the Queen's prize. The following comments are from the *Saturday Review*:

"The feat of Corporal Cameron in winning the Queen's prize a second time with a score which has never been equalled, and never very closely approached except by himself, altogether puzzled the calculators of chances. The conditions of the contest seemed almost to exclude the possibility of such an event. Some two thousand picked competitors, chosen by long preliminary trials in every regiment, have first to shoot for the privilege of entering as competitors for the grand prize. Of these, sixty only are admitted, and it almost follows of necessity that no man can find a place among the sixty unless he shoots with something more than his average success. So many men out of an army of two thousand must be lucky enough to surpass themselves on the occasion that the probability of any man appearing in several successive years in the list is, in itself, very small, as the comparative rarity of the achievement shows. Even when this is accomplished, the closeness with which the best shots rival each other's performances and the large possibilities of mischance in rifle shooting, leave heavy odds against the very best of competitors. In such a contest there are no favorites at two to one, and that the same man should have twice passed through such an ordeal into the first place, is an astonishing feat for so steady and skillful a shot as the temporary champion of Inverness. It did not need the chivalrous feeling of his countrymen to excite a fervor of admiration and delight at this unexpected result, and Scottish and English regiments vied with each other in the warmth of their congratulations."

There can be no better or manlier amusement than rifle practice. Accuracy of aim requires steady nerves, and a cheerful disposition. It is, therefore, productive of good humor and good health, and it is to be regretted that it does not possess the same attractions for the young men in the ranks of our National Guard, as it has for their contemporaries abroad. Ten years ago, General George B. McClellan, then Captain McClellan, after his return from his official tour among the armies of Europe, urgently recommended, in his reports to Congress, that more attention should be bestowed in teaching proficiency in marksmanship, both in the regular army and in the militia; and he even went so far as to suggest the detailing of officers from the United States Army for the purpose of instructing the militia in rifle shooting. Unfortunately, his suggestions were never practically heeded, yet we refer to them again as eminently worthy of adoption. We feel satisfied that an American Wimbledon, once inaugurated, would be participated in with a zest greater than that ever yet displayed in any popular pastime." We are glad to find other papers taking up this subject, which we have so frequently urged upon the attention of our Militia officers in the columns of the JOURNAL. We hope to see the subject actively discussed, until its importance is fully understood.

OTHER STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—On Tuesday, August 10th, the First brigade M. V. M. entered upon its five days' encampment at Strawberry Hill, Hull. The weather was magnificent, and from an early hour in the morning the wharves from whence the troops embarked presented a scene of the utmost activity. The Seventh and Ninth regiments were detailed to embark from Boston, at Lewis wharf, on the steamer *Escort*. The Seventh, under command of Colonel Charles F. Harrington, appeared in their regulation uniform and had about 400 men, with Gilmore's full band. The Ninth also numbered about 400 men and were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel McArdle, Colonel Finan being incapacitated by illness from assuming personal command, although he will be present at the encampment. The Ninth was accompanied by its regimental band (O'Connor's), and most of the companies in the regiment wore their new uniforms. Captain Moses M. Bigelow, aide-de-camp to General Burrill, superintended the embarkation. The First regiment, Colonel G. H. Johnston, and the Third, Colonel T. J. Borden, went by the steamer *Emeline*, which left Liverpool wharf at 11 1/2 o'clock. The Metropolitan band accompanied the First and the Taunton brass band the Third; each regiment numbered about 500 muskets. Shortly after 1 o'clock all the infantry regiments were encamped, with the exception of the Second (colored) battalion, which did not arrive on the ground until about 4 o'clock. Colonel Johnston, of the First regiment, was appointed officer of the day, and his regiment was detailed for guard duty, after inspection by Major Hobart Moore, assistant inspector-general. Lieutenant Roberts, of Company C of the cavalry, has been appointed provost marshal during the encampment; Guard mounting at headquarters commenced about 3 1/2 o'clock; Company I of the Seventh regiment, under Captain Brown, temporarily assuming that duty until released by the First regiment. The camp arrangements are much the same as last year, though some slight improvements in details have been effected. The encampment for headquarters is about one-eighth of a mile distant from the main camp. The First regiment occupies the right and the cavalry the left of the line. There are about 450 tents appropriated for camp duty, and a considerable number of others devoted to commissarial purposes. The State quarters are on the left and the Governor's quarters are so situated that they command a complete view of the whole field. Assistant Quartermaster-General Chamberlain, Brigadier-General Burrill, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilder, Assistant Adjutant-General and Captain Talbot, brigade quartermaster, were hard at work for several days to complete the camp for occupancy.

The reports of the effective strength of the various infantry regiments which were received in the course of the first day were as follows: First regiment, 35 officers and 481 men, 4 sick; Seventh regiment, 24 officers and 381 men; Ninth regiment, 32 officers and 418 men; Third regiment, 39 officers and 531 men; Second battalion (colored), Companies A and B, 9 officers and 103 men. The cavalry numbered about 350 men.

The Second battery, under command of Captain C. W. Baxter, arrived in sight shortly before 5 o'clock, after a long, dusty and fatiguing march of over twenty miles; and the First battery at about 7 1/2 o'clock.

A brigade dress parade, under command of General Burrill, took place at 5 1/2 o'clock. The bands of the various regiments were consolidated.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HENRY FORD.

DIED, at Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., on Tuesday, June 27th, William Henry, eldest son of J. B. Ford, after a protracted illness, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

In the early days of the war he went from the establishment of D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York (with which his father had long been connected) to take the position of a lieutenant in the Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He quickly won the name of a good officer, and was made commissary of his regiment, and soon after brigade commissary. At different times he assumed the more responsible duties of division commissary, in which position, as in all he held, he was remarkable for fidelity, accuracy, and diligence, and at the termination of his three years of service, his superior officers tendered him the strongest commendation for a position in the Regular Army. But exposure had shaken his health, and it was thought unwise for him to re-enter the service. He returned to New York in the summer of 1865, and on the first of October of that year sailed for Arizona via California, in company with his friend Governor McCormick. The healthful climate of that Territory appeared to stay the progress of disease, and he took an active part in both public and private enterprises and became a general favorite there. For a time he served as private secretary to the Governor, and subsequently held a position in the First regiment of Arizona Volunteers, as quartermaster. On the removal of the capital from Prescott to Tucson he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Territory, and he was such when, in April, 1868, he started for a visit to the East, taking a cold on the passage from Aspinwall to New York, which resulted in a severe inflammation of his weak lungs. From this, although he resorted to every expedient, including a sojourn in South Carolina and Florida, where he spent last winter, he never recovered.

SERGEANT GEO. T. SNOWDEN.

DIED, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, on the 1st of August, from the effects of fatal injuries received the day before, Sergeant George Thomas Snowden, a native of Maryland, and second sergeant of Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, aged 27 years. During his term of service, which would have expired in fifteen days, Sergeant Thomas—as he was known in the battery—has ever been distinguished for his exemplary conduct and temperate habits. His gentlemanly bearing lent a dignity to his position, attracted the attention of his officers, and won the esteem and affectionate regard of his comrades, who now mourn his loss. Maryland papers please copy, and mention the name as Sergeant S. T. Snowden.

L. L. L.

THE following is the log of the steamship *Russia* in a recent passage, which was accomplished in less than eight days between New York and Queenstown.

Abstract of log—July 7th, left New York at 3:24 P. M.; 8th, 280 knots, lat. 40° 51', long. 6° 14', moderate breeze, S.W., and fair; 9th, 328 knots, lat. 42° 37', long. 61° 19', light breeze, S.W., and fine; 10th, 329 knots, lat. 44° 51', long. 54° 24', moderate breeze, S.W., and hazy; 11th, 360 knots, lat. 47° 19', long. 46° 33', moderate breeze, S.W.; 12th, 375 knots, lat. 49° 33', long. 37° 33', strong breeze, S.S.W.; 13th, 342 knots, lat. 50° 12', long. 28° 54', fresh breeze, S.W.; 14th, 342 knots, lat. 51° 18', long. 20°, moderate breeze, S.W.; 15th, 338 knots, lat. 51° 15', long. 11°, light breeze, N., arrived at Queenstown at 8:14 P. M.; 16th, 353 knots, reached Liverpool at 2:19 P. M.

THE Dominion of Canada has enacted a new patent law, which goes into operation at once. It is a ponderous statute, filling nearly four columns of the Montreal *Telegraph*. Section 6th provides, however, that "any person having been a resident of Canada for at least one year next before his application, and having invented or discovered any new and useful improvement not known or used by others before his invention or discovery, may obtain a patent therefor." Under the new system, a citizen of the United States who is willing to suffer an exile of one year by summering and wintering in the Dominion, may secure a patent for his invention.

AN original chap, of the Davy Crockett stripe, from one of the mountain districts of Tennessee, having been elected Senator, had just arrived at the Capital of the State to take his seat, and for the first time in his life put up at a first-class hotel. Spreading himself at table, and laying aside his "quid" of pigtail, the size of a horse-chestnut, he addressed the waiter thus: "I say, feller, what sort o' vittles you got?" Servant: "What will you have, tea or coffee, sir?" Senator: "Tea." Servant: "What kind of tea?" Senator: "Store tea, by—; do you suppose I come all the way here to drink sassafrax?"

MR. Burlingame, after having secured the co-operation of the Governments of the United States, of Great Britain, and of France in promoting the objects of his extraordinary mission from the Chinese Emperor to the Great Powers of the civilized world—a mission which is correctly designated as "one of the most curious events of this wonderful century"—will shortly leave for Berlin, the next point at which his embassy will sojourn for a while on his tour throughout Europe.

JOHN G. NICOLAY, Private Secretary to President Lincoln during his whole term, and United States Consul in Paris during Mr. Johnson's administration, has returned home in broken health. He proposes to seek health and relaxation in Kansas. He promises at some future time to write, with the aid of Major John Hay, Mr. Lincoln's assistant private secretary, a history of Mr. Lincoln's administration as viewed from within.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

I PURCHASED a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine about ten years ago, and while learning to use it, without instruction, broke one needle; after that, for more than nine years, I had the machine in almost daily use, doing all my family sewing and very much for friends and others, and instructed seven persons in the use of the machine, without breaking a needle. My machine has never cost one penny for repairs. I have sewed hours with a wobbly babe in my lap, working upon fabrics of the most delicate texture as well as upon men's and boys' clothes of the heaviest material. I have made garments for the cradle, the bridal, the hospital, and the funeral. Entering into every vicissitude of life, my machine has become as it were a part of my being.

MRS. M. L. PECK.

Two WORLD-WIDE TRIUMPHS.—It is seldom that one firm is fortunate enough to introduce two staple articles in widely different branches, each of which takes the lead of all others of its class in the markets of the world. This, however, has undoubtedly been the case with Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., the celebrated Chemists and Pharmacists. Their PLANTATION BITTERS are rated everywhere as the true specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, general debility, loss of appetite and flesh, hypochondria, chills and fever, and lack of vital power and constitutional vigor in both sexes; while their MAGNOLIA WATER is the only floral essence that has ever competed successfully for the palm of supremacy with the German Eau de Cologne, of which it is only about half the price.

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DIED.

CLIFF.—At Detroit, Mich., August 5th, SARAH A., wife of Captain E. W. Cliff, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry.

CARDEN.—In Washington City, D. C., July 21, 1869, of cholera infantum, aged 2 years and 12 days, FANNY JOSEPHINE, only child of James and Lily Carden Newburg, N. Y., papers please copy.

RICE.—In Epping, N. H., August 6th, ANNIE C. RICE, wife of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, U. S. A., aged 20 years.

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KALDENBERG & SON,

Manufacture to order the finest of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, HOLDERS and AMBER MOUTHPIECES of every and any description, and warrant the PURITY of Meerschaum, and to COLOR. Repairing done in the best style. N. B.—We received the Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867, and the highest Premium over all other manufacturers at the late AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 1867. Address or circulars, No. 23 Wall street cor. Broad street; No. 5 Nassau street, cor. John street. Old Store and Factory Nos. 4 and 6 John street up-stairs. N. B.—We have the same sizes, and charge the same prices as other makers, and keep the best articles. Our references are pipes now in use in the Army and Navy.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NEW YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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EUROPE AND THE PACIFIC COASTS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
FORT GIBSON, C. N., July 20, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon on Wednesday, September 4, 1869, for the delivery of the following-named supplies at the posts named:

FORT SMITH, Arkansas. 3,000 bushels of Corn.
FORT GIBSON, Indian Territory, 5,000 bushels of Corn.
FORT SILL, (Camp Wichita), Indian Territory, 15,500 bushels of Oats, 17,500 bushels of Corn, 25,000 pounds of Bran.

All bids to furnish the above must be for good sound merchantable Corn, Oats, or Bran, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn, Oats, or Bran, the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons (whose loyalty and sovency is certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained unless satisfactorily represented, that does not comply with the terms of this advertisement.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The delivery of the Corn at Fort Smith, to commence on or before October 15, 1869, and to be completed on or before December 15, 1869.

The delivery of the Corn at Fort Gibson, to commence on or before September 20, 1869, and to be completed on or before November 20, 1869.

The delivery of the Oats and Corn, at Fort Sill, to commence on October 1, 1869, and to continue at the rate of not less than 3,000 bushels per month of each, Oats and Corn, until the full amounts contracted for are delivered.

The delivery of the Bran, at Fort Sill, to commence on or before October 15, 1869, and to be in such quantities as the Post Quartermaster may direct, the whole amount to be delivered on or before December 31, 1869.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the supplies required.

Bids must be made separately for each article and each post.

Bids from persons who have hitherto failed to carry out contracts with the Government, or to enter into contracts which have been awarded them, will not be considered, and no bid will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney.

Payment for one-tenth of the supplies contracted for will be withheld until the contract is filled.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application either to this office or the offices of the Quartermasters' Department at the posts above enumerated.

By authority of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Missouri. A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

J. C. F. DEECKEN

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

MILITARY GOODS
FULL DRESS CAPS, EPAULETS, FATIGUE CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIPMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF VARIOUS STATES CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

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NEAR BOWERY,
New York.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

Arrangements have been made for Clubbing THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with other Periodicals, which offer decided advantages to those who are now selecting their reading for the Winter. By these arrangements a saving to the subscriber of from twenty per cent. upward is effected. Especial attention is invited to the following terms. The subscriptions will be commenced at any time desired.

TERMS OF CLUBBING:

The Journal and the Galaxy	will be sent One Year for \$8 00—Regular Price, \$10 00
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The Journal and Every Saturday	" 9 00 " 11 00
The Journal and The Round Table	" 10 00 " 12 00

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The Galaxy, The Army and Navy Journal, and Harper's Bazaar, or Harper's Weekly, or Harper's Monthly,
Saving Two Dollars and One-Half on the regular subscription prices.

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Remittances should be made to

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

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ASSETS nearly	- - - - -	\$5 000,000
New Members Insured in 1867	- - - - -	10,284
Amount Insured in 1867	- - - - -	\$32,000,000
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The inducements offered by this Company to this class of insurers are the most liberal. **MANY OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY HAVE POLICIES IN THE KNICKERBOCKER.**

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GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

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The most complete work ever published. Sold by subscription, in weekly and monthly parts at 10 and 50 cents. The entire work will not cost more than \$25. Specimen copies, 10 cents.

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Importers and Manufacturers of all kinds of

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Banners and Flags of silk and real English bunting. GOODS SENT C. O. D.

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IMPORTERS,

Have constantly in Stock,
SWORDS, SASHES,
EMBROIDERIES, EPAULETS,
Full Dress Regulation ARMY HATS,
NAVY LACES, etc., etc.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 16, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M., 13th August, 1869.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 10,000 tons of 2,240 pounds.

The Coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the Coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

The price must be for the Coal delivered at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, or on board of vessels at such points within six miles thereof as may be designated by the Bureau, at the contractor's risk and expense and without extra charge of any kind.

The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received until the same date for furnishing the following quantities and qualities of Coal at the different Navy-yards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, viz.:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
150 tons Lehigh, Steamer.
100 " Lump (hand picked.)
100 " Egg.
200 " Cumberland, run of mines.
10 " Cannel.

BOSTON.
1,100 tons Lehigh, Steamer.
500 " Lump.
75 " Egg.
400 " Cumberland, run of mines.
10 " Cannel.

NEW YORK.
150 tons Lehigh, Lump (hand picked.)
75 " Egg.
500 " Semi-bituminous, Lump.
25 " Cumberland, run of mines.
10 " Cannel.

PHILADELPHIA.
250 tons Lehigh, Lump.
20 " Egg.
25 " Stove.
200 " Semi-bituminous, Lump.

WASHINGTON.
200 tons Lehigh, Egg.
2,850 " Cumberland, run of mines.

NORFOLK.
1,500 tons Cumberland, run of mines.

Proposals must be for all the coal required at any one Navy-yard, which will constitute a separate class, and the contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder for each class.

The Coal to be of the best quality of the kinds named; to be free from dust and foreign substances, and subject to inspection.

The price must be per ton of 2,240 pounds for the coal delivered on the Navy-yard wharf at the respective places named, without additional expense or extra charge to the Government; the quantity delivered to be paid for at weight of Navy-yard scales.

Blank forms of offer, guarantee, etc., will be furnished on application to the Bureau.

OWEN & PUGH,
Military and Naval Merchant Tailors
NO. 212 PENNSYLVANIA AV.,
Between 14th and 15th Sts.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap.

Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap, Patented March 12, 1867" — no other is genuine.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. For the TOILET, BATH & NURSERY this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, removes all Dandruff, keeps the Hair soft and silky and prevents it from falling off, and is "the best Hair Renovator in use."

It CURES Chapped Hands, Pimples, Salt Rheum,

Frosted Feet, Burns, all diseases of the Scalp and Skin,

Catarrh of the Head &c. is a GOOD SHAVING SOAP.

The Soap, as it justly deserves, has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in this city and throughout the country. It is used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. To be sold by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO.,

43 Ann St., New York

will leave every week as follows:

From Steamer From Hamburg, Southampton, New York

Germany... Wed., Nov. 1. Fri., Nov. 13. Tu., Dec.

Allemannia... Wed., Nov. 18. Fri., Nov. 20. Tu., Dec.

Holstia... Wed., Nov. 25. Fri., Nov. 27. Tu., Dec.

Cimbria... Wed., Dec. 2. Fri., Dec. 4. Tu., Dec.

Westphalia... Wed., Dec. 9. Fri., Dec. 11. Tu., Dec.

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ALLEMANNIA, Capt. W. Bardua,
BAVARIA, Captain J. Meyer,
BORUSSIA, Captain N. C. Franz

CIMBRIA, Captain P. H. Haack,
GERMANIA, Captain H. F. Schwensen,
HAMMONIA, Captain E. Meier

HOLSBATIA, Captain H. Ehlers,
SAXONIA, Captain H. E. Kier,
TEUTONIA, Captain A. Barends,

WESTPHALIA, Captain N. Trautmann,
SILESIA (building),
of about 3,000 tons burthen,

will leave every week as follows:

From Steamer From Hamburg, Southampton, New York

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Holstia... Wed., Nov. 25. Fri., Nov. 27. Tu., Dec.

Cimbria... Wed., Dec. 2. Fri., Dec. 4. Tu., Dec.

Westphalia... Wed., Dec. 9. Fri., Dec. 11. Tu., Dec.

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Children under ten years of age half price.

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Important to Officers of the Navy.

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE

NEW NAVY CAP DEVICE AND CORD,

and our patrons may depend upon getting the exact regulation from us. Our Ornaments are made from **PURE COIN SILVER** and the **FINEST GOLD BULLION**, and will bear the closest scrutiny.

Having received advance drawings direct from the Navy Department, we are now ready to furnish the rich Embroidery for

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We have also now ready for delivery

THE SPLENDIDLY-EMBROIDERED NEW REGULATION SHOULDER-KNOTS,

FOR MASTERS, ENSIGNS, AND MIDSHIPMEN.

ALL WARRANTED EXACTLY REGULATION. MANUFACTURED IN THE BEST MANNER AND OF THE FINEST MATERIAL.

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Is made from the same material, and is sold on the same terms and guarantee, as the Army Regulation Cap. It differs in style from the latter by being made considerably higher behind, which causes the cap to fall gracefully forward on the visor, bringing the top with the regimental figure and company letter more prominently in view. Our large stock and unequalled facilities allow us to fill orders by mail or express, for one cap or one thousand at once.

PRICES.

For single Cap and Cover.....\$3.00
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Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

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EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
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Unsurpassed facilities in the production of Military Clothing enables us to supply the NATIONAL GUARD, also OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, with Uniforms of best style and workmanship promptly and at moderate prices.



OUR U. S. ARMY REGULATION CAP FOR ENLISTED MEN,

Is made from pure indigo blue broadcloth, manufactured expressly for us, of medium weight and peculiarly handsome shade, and possesses the quality so earnestly desired by every man who wears military cap, viz., a perfectly fast color, and we agree to refund the money in every instance, where a color of our manufacture either fades or turns color.

Our prices for the above are:
For Cap and Cover.....\$3.00
Cap without Cover.....2.50
Twelve Caps and Covers.....30.00
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Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

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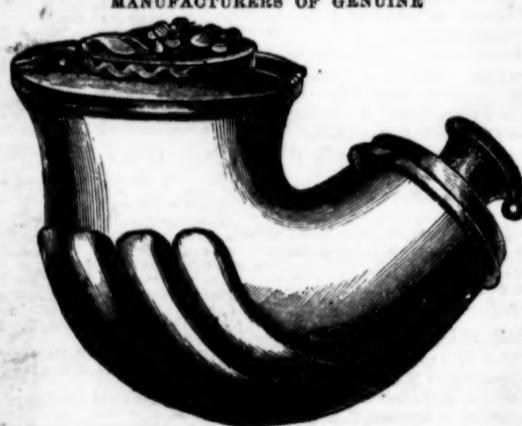
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Officers of the Army at distant stations can obtain our Caps by mail as follows: Plain Caps, \$3.50, postage 50 cents, \$4.; Cap with embroidery, \$7, postage 50 cents, \$7.50. Orders with remittances will receive prompt attention.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in
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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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FULL DRESS BELTS for all grades, from Admiral to Midshipman, now ready.

REGALIA, CHURCH, and THEATRICAL GOODS.

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RAILROAD COMPANIES supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for the uniforming of Employees. FENCING MATERIALS AND BOXING GLOVES. SILK, BUNTING AND MUSLIN FLAGS BANNERS made to order. Agents for AMERICAN BUNTING.

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UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS made in the most approved style from the best French and English cloths imported. A strict regard to the latest regulations observed at all times. Also, on hand—for civilian wear—a choice selection of the most popular styles of Scotch Coatings and Cassimeres for FALL and WINTER. Circulars containing instructions for measuring, by which a perfect fit can be attained, will be forwarded upon application.

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